

THE CHECK LIST

VOLUME 10 NO. 3 ISSUE 39 JULY/SEPTEMBER 1979

THE JOURNAL OF BANKING & FINANCIAL HISTORY

No. 1030 Miami Canal, April 3. 1828

Cashier of the Lancaster Ohio Bank,

Pay to *Thos. Cooper* or order,

seven hundred & twenty five dollars cents.

(Accompanied with certificate of *J. Turner* Engineer, of even date and number herewith.)

Dolls. *725.00*

M. Y. Williams
Acting Canal Commissioner.

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Directors are elected by the general membership; officers are elected by the directors from within their own ranks. Appointments are made by the President. C.C.R.T., Inc. is a non-profit organization chartered under the state laws of New Mexico. Membership is open to all responsible persons upon receipt of proper dues payment and a completed membership application form. All questions regarding membership and/or dues should be directed to the Secretary in the U.S.A. or to our Membership Representative in London. A complete membership roster will be issued as often as is deemed necessary. The current roster will be updated with a supplement to each regular issue of the CHECK LIST. PLEASE REPORT CHANGES OF ADDRESS PROMPTLY. Check Collectors Round Table meetings are held annually in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Numismatic Association. Nominations for elective positions are to be received, and elections are to be conducted, by mail prior to the annual meeting. No officer, director, or member of C.C.R.T. is to receive a salary. All revenue, from any source, is to be deposited in the C.C.R.T. Treasury.

ANNUAL CCRT MEETING

The tenth annual meeting of the CCRT was held in St. Louis during the ANA convention. About 25 members attended the meeting which was chaired by CCRT Secretary Larry Adams in the absence of Jim Stone. Larry announced that membership had increased dramatically --50 new members added in the first six months of 1979 as opposed to 20 new members received during all of 1978.

During the meeting, the annual CCRT election was held and all of the incumbents were reelected with the exception of Walter D. Allan who was replaced by Trey Foerster, who is currently president of the Travelers' Check Society.

In other business, it was decided to retain the society's name but to add a subtitle indicating the nature of the organization. The CCRT also announced that it would loan to the ANA a copy of its slide presentation on checks. The official business concluded, the floor was opened for comments from members.

British dealer and new CCRT member Colin Narbeth reported that interest in checks in England was not expanding as quickly as interest in stocks and bonds. ANA museum curator Ken Hallenbeck reported that some CCRT members had donated checks to the ANA museum and asked for more donations. It was also noted that the Ralph Foster Museum at the School of the Ozarks in Missouri not only accepted donations but would trade with the public.



BANK TOKEN SOCIETY Volume 2 #1 of The Bank Examiner has been received. The first slate of officers elected by the organization include:

President, Dr. Herman M. Aqua; Vice President, Paul F. White; Secretary-Treasurer, John D. Mullen; and directors Frank F. Deegan, Duane H. Feisel, Gary Pipher and W. Arnold Reynolds. The society's membership has risen to 43.

The majority of Vol.2 #1 is occupied by Gary Pipher's catalog of bank tokens issued by banks in New York state. Over 50 different pieces are listed and described.

The address of the Bank Token Society is P.O. Box 4 Newton, Massachusetts 02158. Dues are \$3.00 a year for regular members or \$1.50 a year for junior or associate members.

WRIGHT BROTHERS CHECKS

Some 8,000 cancelled checks plus miscellaneous accounting records and books signed or notated by Wilbur and Orville Wright (of Kitty Hawk fame) have been donated to the newly formed Friends of the Wright State University Library. Most of the checks are from the Wright's post-Kitty Hawk days, when they were refining the airplane they invented in 1903. The items were donated by Wrights' nephews and niece, Wilkinson Wright, Horace Wright and Mrs. Ivonette Wright Miller.

A Pennsylvania dealer is purchasing the collection for approximately \$15,000 and the funds will be used towards the purchase of books for the Library. Some of the checks are drawn on the Winters National Bank of Dayton, Ohio. The name of the dealer who purchased the checks has not been determined.

FREE CHECKS

An old CCRT custom has been revived ! Included in this issue is a free check for each member of the club. The checks, all dated in the 1940's and drawn on the Silver Creek National Bank of Silver Creek, New York, have an illustration of the bank building in the center. The checks come to us thru the courtesy of Jim Stone. We hope to have another free check in the December issue of The Check List.

CCRT MAKES HEADLINES

The August 22 issue of Coin World carries the following full page headline:
CCRT REPORTS MEMBERSHIP GROWING RAPIDLY.

The story is about the annual meeting at St. Louis (see preceeding page), and mentioned about a dozen members by name. CCRT members may also want to examine page 81 of the August 29 issue of Coin World where they will find not one but six photographs of CCRT secretary Larry Adams. This story concerns the Society of Paper Money Collectors, of which Larry is vice-president.

ARTICLES

Some articles published recently that should be of interest to check collectors have been noted. Neil Sowards has a full page article on check collecting in the June 20 issue of Coin World. Several nice checks are illustrated including one from Eagle Pass, Texas dated 1891 and payable in Mexican dollars. The July 1979 issue of The Numismatist features an article by Mike Carter on the Dutton Bank of Gainesville, Florida. The history of banking in Missouri prior to 1837 is covered in a two part article by Bruce Smith in the August 1 and August 29 issues of Coin World. The May/June 1979 issue of Paper Money contains the fifth installment of Smith's catalog of Missouri banknotes and scrip. The October 1979 issue of Bank Note Reporter has an interesting story by Bob Lemke on Alvin Karpis, bank robber.

PRICELISTS

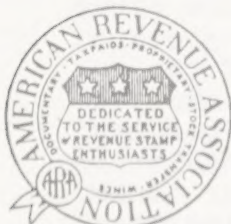
A number of interesting pricelists have been noted. Stanley Gibbons Currency Ltd. List 35 includes a section of "Cheques" both British and American, as well as a few Indian checks. One of the most interesting items on the list is a check dated 1706 drawn on Francis Child, a London goldsmith banker. The manuscript check was then folded and sent thru the mail. It is therefore not only a check but also an early stampless cover. Members may write for a copy of the list from Stanley Gibbons Currency, 395 Strand, London WC2R OLX, England.

Earl Moore, Box 243, Wynnewood, PA 19096 has issued a nice pricelist of autographs & manuscripts which contains a number of checks signed by U.S. presidents including Benjamin Harrison (drawn on Fletcher & Sharp's Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana); Andrew Jackson (Bank of the Metropolis, Washington D.C.); James Madison (Bank of Columbia Washington D.C.); Theodore Roosevelt (Riggs National Bank Washington D.C.); other notable check signers: Charles Carrol of Carrollton (Bank of the U.S. Baltimore); Charles Dickens (Coutts & Company Bank London); and Charles Thomson, secretary of Continental Congress (Bank of Pennsylvania).

Edward J. Craig's Americana pricelist #68 contains an interesting stock certificate on the Golden Fleece Steam Boat Company of New York and is dated 1817. In the center is a crude vignette of a steamboat with prominent U.S. flag. Craig's list #69 has a section of financial paper, mostly receipts and promissory notes, but two interesting checks are also present. One is on the Merchants Bank of Newport (RI) and is dated 1828, the other is on the Newport Bank, dates from 1828 to 1834. Ed's address is Box 547, Jamestown, RI 02835.

Don Fisher (Currency Unlimited) Box 481, Decatur, Ill. 62525 has a five page listing of broken banknotes and scrip for sale in the Bank Note Reporter October 1979 issue. Approximately 2,000 notes are listed by state. There are a few checks listed here and there as well as some national bank notes.

Grover Criswell, Ft. McCoy, Florida 32637 has a 64 page listing of broken banknotes and scrip which also contains many nice checks, stocks and bonds. Most are illustrated. Write for a copy.



A MESSAGE FROM THE AMERICAN REVENUE ASSOCIATION

Checks and related documents, especially those with revenues affixed, from any country, are welcome in the sales circuits and twice-yearly auctions of the American Revenue Association.

So, in fact, are articles for the ARA Journal, The American Revenuer. We invite any Check Collectors Round Table members who do not belong to the ARA to investigate the advantages of membership in same, and further information may be obtained for a #10 stamped, self-addressed envelope from the ARA President; Gerald M. Abrams, 3840 Lealma Ave., Claremont, Ca. 91711

SOME EARLY COLORADO BANKS
by HERMAN BORAKER

The story of the gold strike on Cherry Creek, near the site of the city of Denver, is a familiar one. It was known as the Pikes Peak gold rush, not because any gold had been found very near that mountain but because the peak was one geographical feature of the area that the eastern part of the country had heard of.

In 1858, word of the gold strike spread, often in exaggerated form. By covered wagon, on horseback and afoot, carrying a few possessions on their backs or in pushcarts, across the plains from the river ports on the Missouri, along the Platte, the Arkansas and the Smoky Hill Rivers, the pent-up forces that had been stagnating in the east suddenly thronged to Colorado. Gold it was that brought the first stayers to the Boulder, Colorado area.

The incoming prospectors found Indians nearby, and talked with their leader, an Arapahoe named Left Hand, or Niwot. At first Niwot warned the invaders off, but, yielding to flattery and good food, he allowed them to stay. The Indians were the southern branch of the Arapahoe tribe. They ended their days on a reservation in Oklahoma-- but Niwot's name is on a stream, a town, a mine and a mountain in the Boulder area.

A bill establishing the Territory of Colorado was passed and was made effective by President Buchanan's signature on February 28, 1861. Among seventeen counties established by the act was Boulder. It was organized in November, 1861.

Nearly two years before this, Boulder City had come into being. The Boulder City Town Company was formed on February 10, 1859, with A. A. Brookfield as president. The word City in time was dropped. Common practice in the formation of early settlements was to use that word, probably because each community hoped that calling a place a city would help make it one.

Sixty men were shareholders in the Boulder City Town Company. H. Chiles did the laying out of 4,044 lots, which were held at \$1,000 each. At that price there were few buyers, although Gold Hill was booming. Boulder City made slow progress, its population in 1860 being only 324. Gradually, however, the town gained momentum and moved on to achieve the importance its founders foresaw.

George C. Corning established the Bank of Boulder, the first financial institution in the town in May, 1871. The proprietor, came from Topeka, Kansas, where he had been President of the Topeka Bank, and had a record that inspired confidence, and soon did a good banking business. He invested freely in the Corning Tunnel, and other mining enterprises, realising no immediate returns, and his bank was closed February 21, 1877, never to be reopened. Claims against the bank were afterwards settled at 50 cents on the dollar, while Mr. Corning was State Treasurer. He was afterward fortunate in a Leadville mining venture.

Buckingham Brothers Bankers

Buckingham is a name that Boulder County treasures, for it is associated with the family that contributed so much to its development and progress. Charles G. Buckingham was born at Van Wert, Ohio, in 1846. He served as president of the bank, and its successor, The National State Bank of Boulder, for sixty-six years until his death in 1940. The Buckingham Brothers Bank was opened April 20th, 1874. Charles G. Buckingham helped found the library of the University of Colorado; he saved Boulder Falls, one of the scenic assets of the city, from desecration by mining operations through purchase of the surrounding land, which he gave the city.

Walter A. Buckingham was the other Buckingham of the firm of Buckingham Brothers. He also was born at Van Wert, Ohio in the year 1848. He came to Colorado with his bride, the former Mary Emerson, in 1871, and in the same year joined his father-in-law, Dr. Charles Emerson, in establishing the banking house of Emerson & Buckingham in the new town of Longmont, Colorado. He died in the prime of life July 29, 1881. His widow retained her interest in the banking firm until her death February 19, 1901.

The bank of Buckingham Brothers was chartered as the National Sate Bank (charter #2355) on April 18, 1877.

National State Bank

Charles G. Buckingham arrived in Colorado in 1870, then a young man of twenty-four years, and took up his abode in the town of Greeley, which had just been founded. There he resided for four years, being junior member of the private bank of Emerson, West & Buckingham. He moved to Boulder and started the bank of Buckingham Brothers in 1874. Here he made his home for over sixty years. The Buckingham Brothers Bank was nationalized in 1877 becoming the National State Bank with a paid up capital of \$50,000. It is still in operation.

The First Nstional Bank

The First National Bank of Boulder opened for business May 10th, 1877, with a capital of \$50,000; president, Lewis Cheney; cashier, I.M. Smith. The founder of this bank, Mr. Cheney, also owned a controlling interest in the Bates County National Bank, at Butler, Mo.; also in the Bank of Holden, Mo. He was a very cautious and capable banker, keeping clear of outside ventures. In 1880 the bank's officers were; Lewis Cheney, President; W.H. Thompson, Vice-President; W. H. Allison, son-in-law of Mr. Cheney, Vice-President. The Directors were Lewis Cheney, A.O. Mackey, Truman Whitcomb, Ivers Phillips, and W.H. Thompson. Its capital was increased to \$100,000 March 1st, 1886. The First National Bank was liquidated April 10, 1934.

The Boulder National Bank

The Boulder National Bank began business October 1st, 1884; capital stock, \$50,000; president, H.N. Bradley; Vice-President, Dr. I.L. Bond; cashier, Charles L. Spencer. George R. Williamson became president in 1887 and Dr. I.L. Bond in 1889. These gentlemen held these positions for several years. The Boulder National Bank was placed in receivership March 28, 1934.

Early Banks of Durango, Colorado

Many have heard of "The Silvery San Juan", a name that was given to the rich and beautiful southwestern part of the state of Colorado. The San Juan district was not opened at the time of the first gold rush to Colorado because it was very hard to reach, over rough mountains without trails, and also because the Ute Indians there were treacherous and troublesome.

A large company of prospectors was formed in Pueblo in 1868, by a prospector named Baker, they entered the San Juan Valley by way of New Mexico. They went to the headwaters of the Las Animas river, there they laid out a town which they called Animas City. Due to being poorly equipped and short of provisions most of the prospectors tried to find a short way home across the steep mountains, where they died in the deep snow. Others were killed by Indians. Baker made his way out, but later died while trying to explore the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

The early years of statehood saw important development in western Colorado. Removal of the Utes made it possible for whites to settle the former Indian reservation. The town of Durango was established by the organization of the "Durango Town Company". The first stake for the survey of the city was driven by Charles M. Perkin on September 13, 1880. The town was named after Durango, Mexico. The suggestion for this name appears to have come from Governor Hunt, a stockholder of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

When the lands of the Indian reservation were thrown open to occupation on September 4, 1881, there was a rush of homeseekers, prospectors, and townsite promoters to choice locations within the area. The coming of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad speeded developments. Many farms and grazing claims were taken up, and cities were plotted. The D&RG entered Durango July 27, 1881, and from that time Durango enjoyed a life of prosperity and progress. Schools, churches, and banks were established. The presence of large coal veins near Durango and its nearness to the mines of Silverton, Ouray, Rico, and Telluride led to erection of Durango's important smelting works. Available land along the Animas Valley was soon taken up and cultivated to produce food for workers in the smelter and the mines.

The Bank of Durango was established by John L. McNeil, as a branch bank of Daniels, Brown & Company of Alamosa in 1881. In 1885 the charter of the First National was purchased by the Bank of Durango and the two merged under the latter name.

The First National Bank

The First National Bank started at Del Norte as the Bank of San Juan. It came to Animas City and set up in a grocery store with a folding table and a chair. It bought lots at Durago at the first auction and built a frame building, reinforced for several feet from the ground with brick as a protection from stray bullets. The First National opened for business in Durango in 1882.

Alfred Phineas Camp, was associated with the Bank of San Juan, and when the branch bank was established at the little frontier town of Animas City Mr. Camp assumed charge as cashier. He retained this position after the merger of the two banks. In 1889 he was elected to the presidency, which office he held for over thirty years. The policy of the bank is largely the outcome of his opinions, labors and experience. I has been regarded as a most substantial institution and one which ahs the full confidence and support of the community.

A.P. Camp was born on the 9th of October, 1850 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Four years later his parents moved to Dixon, Illinois, where he received his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he entered upon his career as a banker by securing employment in the Lee County National Bank. In May, 1875, Mr. Camp came to Colorado, at which time mining interests in the San Juan country were attracting much attention. Camp made the trip from Denver to Del Norte by horseback. Here he became an employee of the pioneer bank of southwestern Colorado, the Bank of San Juan.

In 1883 Mr. Camp was married in Waterbury, Connecticut, to Estelle McNeil, of Owego, New York. They had a son, Alfred M. Camp, who resided in Durango and became a director of the first National Bank. The First National Bank is currently celebrating its ninetysixth anniversary.

Denver, Colo. _____ *189* *No.* _____
THE American National Bank & Trust Co.

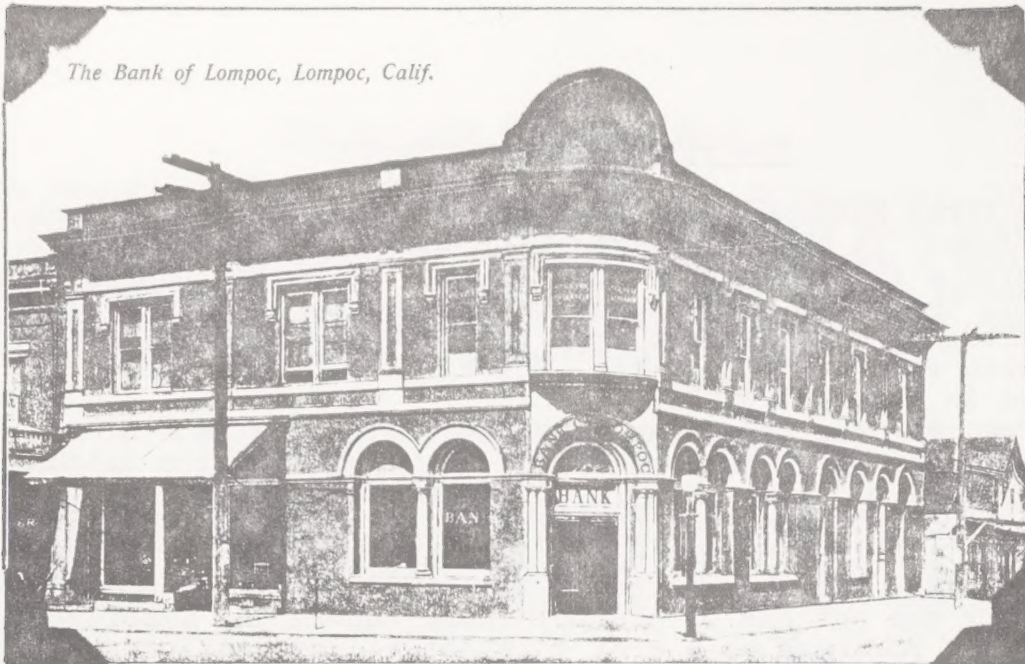
PAY TO THE ORDER OF



COR. 17TH & CURTIS.



Dollars

The Bank of Lompoc, Lompoc, Calif.

INTRODUCTION TO BANK CARDS

by Bruce Smith

One of the most interesting and attractive of banking collectables are post cards showing bank buildings -- bank cards. Until recently few have paid much attention to them though collectors of national bank notes have been quietly acquiring them for ten or fifteen years. Bank cards can make a handsome addition to a display of checks or banknotes, particularly if the checks or notes are somewhat plain.

HISTORY OF THE POSTCARD. Picture postcards first appeared in the United States in the 1890's. The idea originated in Europe and until the first world war, most U.S. cards were printed in Germany. At that time and up until the second world war, postcards were printed and sold in sets, usually of five to eight cards. It didn't take long for collectors to discover the possibilities of postcards. By 1910 collecting postcards was a national pasttime and publishers were each trying to outdo the other by producing more beautiful or more unusual cards. Collectors were supplied with an endless variety of new cards and albums and other accessories. Most of the postcards around today are those made before 1930, because so many collectors saved them.

Postcards can be divided into several time periods according to the style of card being produced. The earliest are the "old" cards which were used from 1898 till 1915. Following these were the "white border" type (used from 1915 to 1930); the "linen" type (used 1930 to 1945) and the "chrome" type used from 1939 till the present.

The "old" cards are the most popular with collectors and can be further divided into three periods: those labeled

" Private Mailing Card " on the back (used 1898 - 1901); the type with undivided back (used 1901 - 1907) and the type with a vertical line dividing the message from the address (used 1907 - 1915). These dates are only approximate since different printers changed styles at different times.

The " white border " cards look much like the " old " cards, but usually have a white border around the edge (like a photograph) unlike the old cards in which the design extended all the way to the edge.

Linen cards have an entirely different appearance and have a woven texture when examined closely. These cards are not as attractive as the earlier cards and are not as popular with collectors. Chrome cards are the type we are using today which is basically a photograph. Though many are quite attractive, they are too modern to interest most collectors.

WHERE TO FIND THEM. Postcards are around today in great numbers, though particular types of cards may be very hard to find. Most antique shops have some cards, which are generally not very expensive. However, most shops do not sort their cards into categories, so you may have to look thru hundreds of cards to find one bank card. Stamp dealers often have some postcards and generally sell them quite cheaply. Their interest is the stamps and postcards rarely have valuable stamps on them.

The best place to look (and also the most expensive) is in the stocks of cards belonging to postcard dealers. There are postcard dealers, and post card shows, and postcard auctions and postcard publications just as in the coin and stamp field. Postcard dealers divide their cards into many categories and most now have a banking category.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR. Postcards can be divided into two broad groups: greeting cards (birthday, anniversary, get well, holidays, etc.) and view cards. The first group, though the most popular with postcard collectors, does not concern us. Bank cards are found among the latter group which consists of scenes of places, either rural or urban. Scenes in cities are sometimes of individual buildings or they may be a view down a main street. Banks may be found on either type of card. Banks usually occupied the corner of a block and are frequently seen in cards showing street scenes. But it often takes some skill to locate the bank on such cards. Corners are a prime location, particularly when the corner of the building has been flattened off and contains the entrance to the building. Also look for the word BANK on a window or above the door. Some old view cards are actual photographs and a magnifier will reveal more details.

PRICES. The minimum price today for any postcard is generally 25¢ to 50¢ from antique dealers; 10¢ to 25¢ from stamp dealers; and 50¢ to \$1.00 from postcard dealers. Postcard dealers are asking 75¢ to \$2.00 for bank cards, depending on the quality of the card. White border types are usually 75¢ to \$1.00; "old" cards \$1.00 to \$2.00; linens 50¢. These prices, however, do not take



Buffalo Savings Bank, Buffalo, N.Y.



Chicago National Bank, Chicago, Ill.



First Bank, Highland, Cal.

into account the size of the town, size of the bank, nor the location of the town. Clearly cards showing big banks in big cities are more common than cards showing a tiny bank in a tiny western town. Cards from small towns, especially in western states, and especially if an actual photo, will bring a minimum of \$2 to \$4. Cards from Oklahoma Territory, Indian Territory and Arizona territory will bring \$15 to \$25. Cards showing national banks are more in demand and bring better prices than cards showing state banks or trust companies. There is little demand for cards showing credit unions, savings and loans, land banks or federal reserve banks.

Cards showing the interiors of banks are quite scarce. I would estimate that interiors account for only 1% of all bank cards. I would value them at \$4 to \$10 each.

OTHER TYPES. Another class of bank cards may not show the building at all. Many banks used postcards as advertising and instead of placing a drab picture of their building on the card, would decorate it with flowers, trees, country scenes, pictures of money spilling out of a cornucopia, or a view of the door to their bank vault (evidently to give one a sense of security). I have also seen cards of this type with checks, money or travelers checks illustrated.

Perhaps the least attractive bank card is the postal advice card. This was used by one bank to inform another bank of its balance at the first bank. These cards generally have no design or decoration, just the names of the banks involved and the amount of the debits and credits.

BANK CARD DEALERS. Many collectors and several dealers have been buying up bank cards, but most are waiting for the market to establish itself before selling. One notable exception is NASCA, 265 Sunrise Highway, County Federal Building Suite 53, Rockville Centre, New York 11570. At the Memphis paper show, NASCA had about 3,000 bank cards all sorted by states for sale. Prices were generally \$2 to \$5 for old cards and white borders, 50¢ to \$1 for linens. I have been informed that NASCA will be putting bank cards in their paper money auctions. This will have the double effect of stimulating interest and establishing a price structure. Bruce Smith, Box 7201, Ft. Wayne, IN 46807 has about 1,100 bank cards that are not as yet for sale but are available in trade for Missouri bank cards.



CCRT DUES ARE PAYABLE ON JANUARY 1ST !!!!

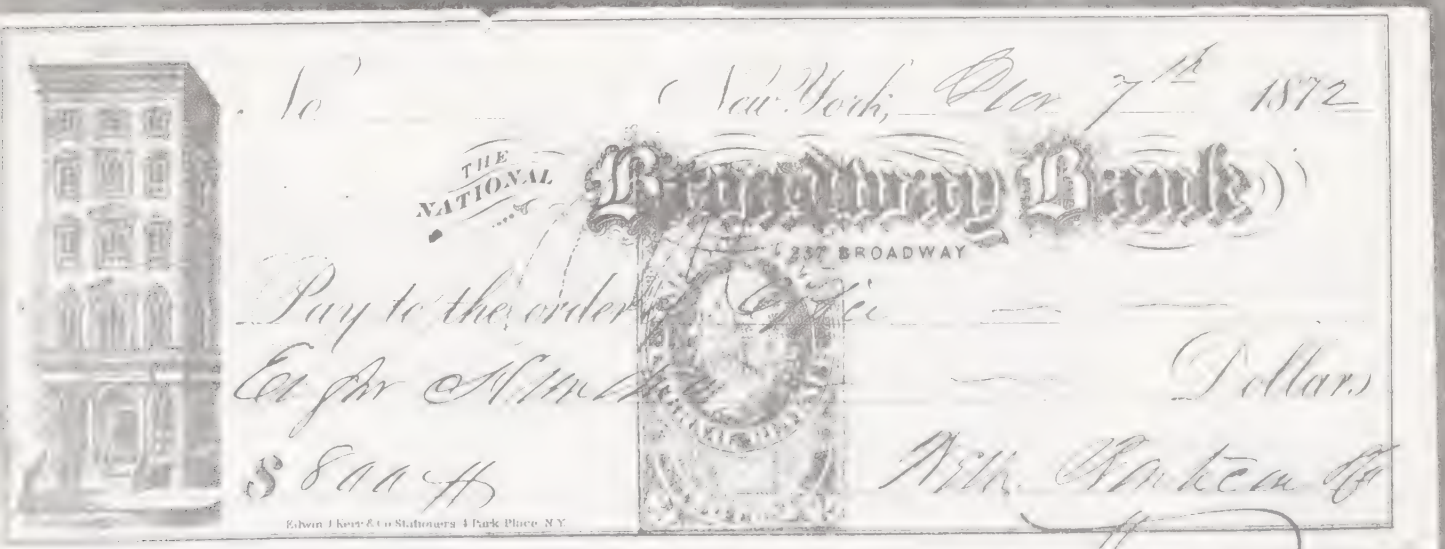
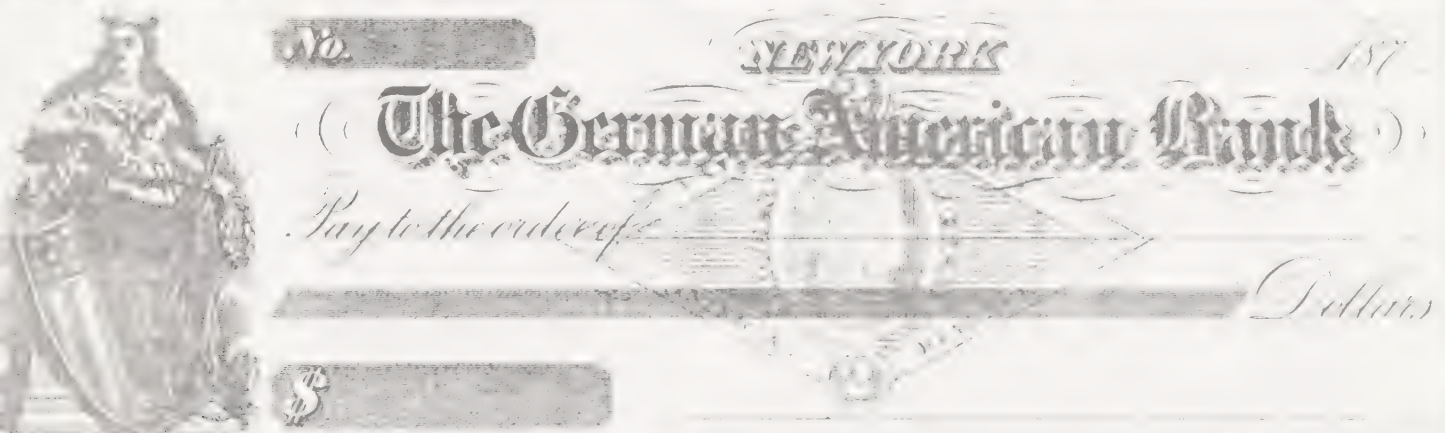




THE BANKS OF NEW YORK CITY

1894

The following is a history and survey of the banks of New York City about 1894. Originally published in King's Handbook of New York, the list was reprinted in Bankers Magazine shortly afterwards. About 40 banks are covered in this survey, and I suspect that checks can be found on just about all of them. One could form an extensive and attractive collection of checks on New York City banks. Anyone care to try?





UNITED STATES TRUCK CO
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
WALL STREET, SOUTH SIDE, FROM WILLIAM TO NASSAU STREETS.
37 TO 41 WALL STREET

Street. The directors include John A. Stewart, of the United-States Trust Company; Henry Sheldon; F. A. Bruckelhoff; Charles S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Jacob Weidell; W. G. Verrill; Gustav H. Schwab, of Ochilich & Co.; Donald Mackay, of A. Conroy & Co.; and Charles D. Liskey, Jr., of Brown Brothers & Co.

The Mechanics' National Bank, the fourth oldest of the banks of New-York City, was organized in 1810, chiefly through the influence of the General Society of Merchants and Tradesmen; to accommodate the members of which, its capital of \$2,000,000 was divided into shares of \$25 each. For a number of years the society was prominent in the City's affairs, and has never severed its connection; being still the holder of the stock originally subscribed, and has one of the many accounts that have stood for 83 years. The banking-house, until two years ago, was one of the landmarks of Wall Street. The original quarters were in a rented three-story dwelling house, which was at one time occupied by Alexander Hamilton. The present magnificent one-story granite edifice, one of the finest on Wall Street, is the third building erected by the bank upon its property.

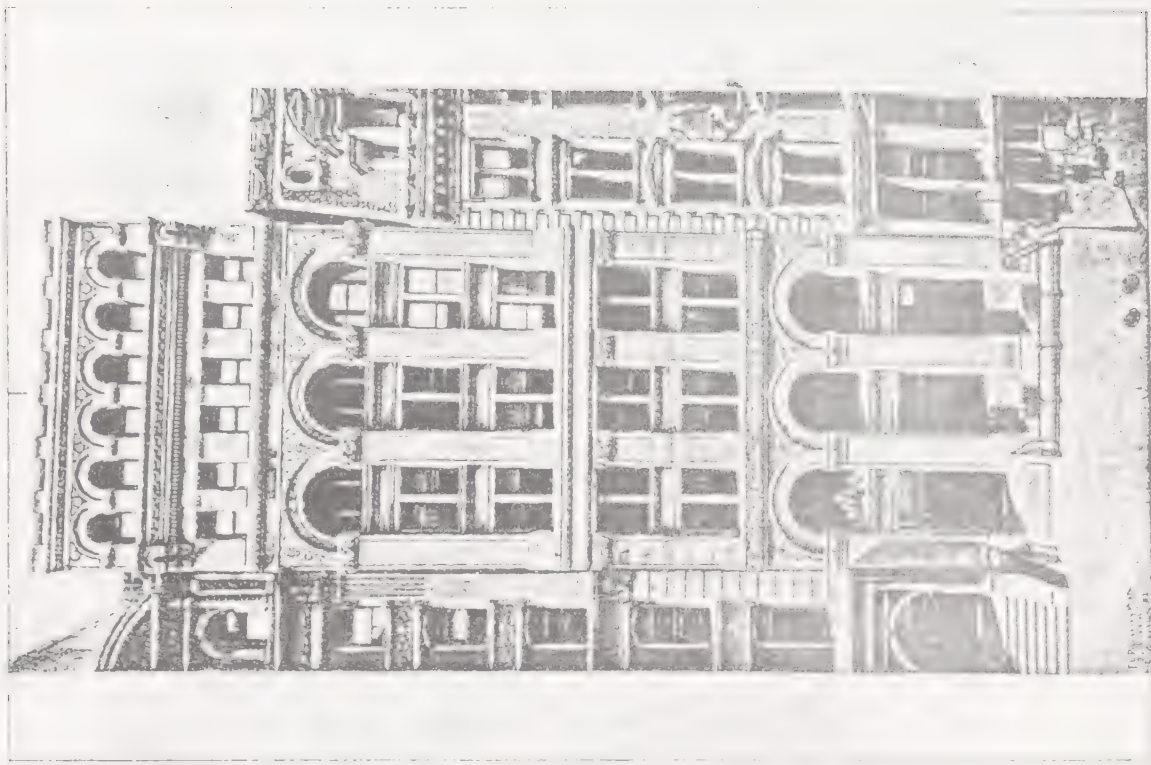
Among its noted presidents were John Shillell, Jacob Lorillard, Shepherd Knapp and Benjamin F. Silliman. In 1854, the original charter expiring, the bank was re-organized as a State bank, and in 1865, a National bank in 1865. The original capital of \$2,500,000 remains the same, but a stately surplus of \$2,000,000 has been added. Its gross assets exceed \$15,000,000, and the deposits of \$11,000,000 are almost wholly from individuals, manufacturers and mercantile houses. The officers are Horace Everett Garth, President, who became associated with the bank in 1883; Alexander E. Orr, Vice-President; William Sharp, Jr., Cashier; and Granville W. Garth, Assistant-Cashier.

The Board of Directors, from the time of organization, has been composed of men foremost in the City's affairs. It at present consists of Horace Everett Garth, Alexander E. Orr, Henry T. Nelson, Henry E. Nesmith, William B. Kentland, Charles H. Isham, John L. Hentz, Eckstein Norton, Charles M. Pratt, Henry Talmadge, Jr., and John L. Trenholm, and William Sharp, Jr.

The Bank of America has occupied for more than eighty years, the site at the north-west corner of Wall and William Streets, on which now stands its lofty and imposing structure. A small wooden mansion stood on this corner, and when the bank was chartered by the State in 1812, and used as its temporary headquarters, it was purchased by the bank, and in 1835 erected a new building, which was a conspicuous object in Wall Street.

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MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
31 AND 33 WALL STREET, BETWEEN BROAD AND WILLIAM STREETS.

KING'S HANDBOOK OF NEW YORK.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., Hon. William Walter Phelps, Percy R. Pym, Roswell G. Rolston (President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company), Samuel Sloan (President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company), John S. Sullivan, Henry A. C. Taylor and Lawrence Tunnice.

The Tradesmen's National Bank, on Broadway, at the northwest corner of Reade Street, is one of the most conspicuous institutions of the Dry-Goods

District. Its lofty six-story white-marble building, which it owns, and of which it occupies the lower part, was built in 1860 as its permanent home. Its upper floors are occupied by corporations and for offices of professional men. Its value as a piece of real estate has advanced to a marvelous extent since it was bought by the bank forty-three years ago. The bank has a long history, having been organized in 1823 under a State charter, and is the

oldest exchange bank of New York. It was located in the vicinity of the old Squate,

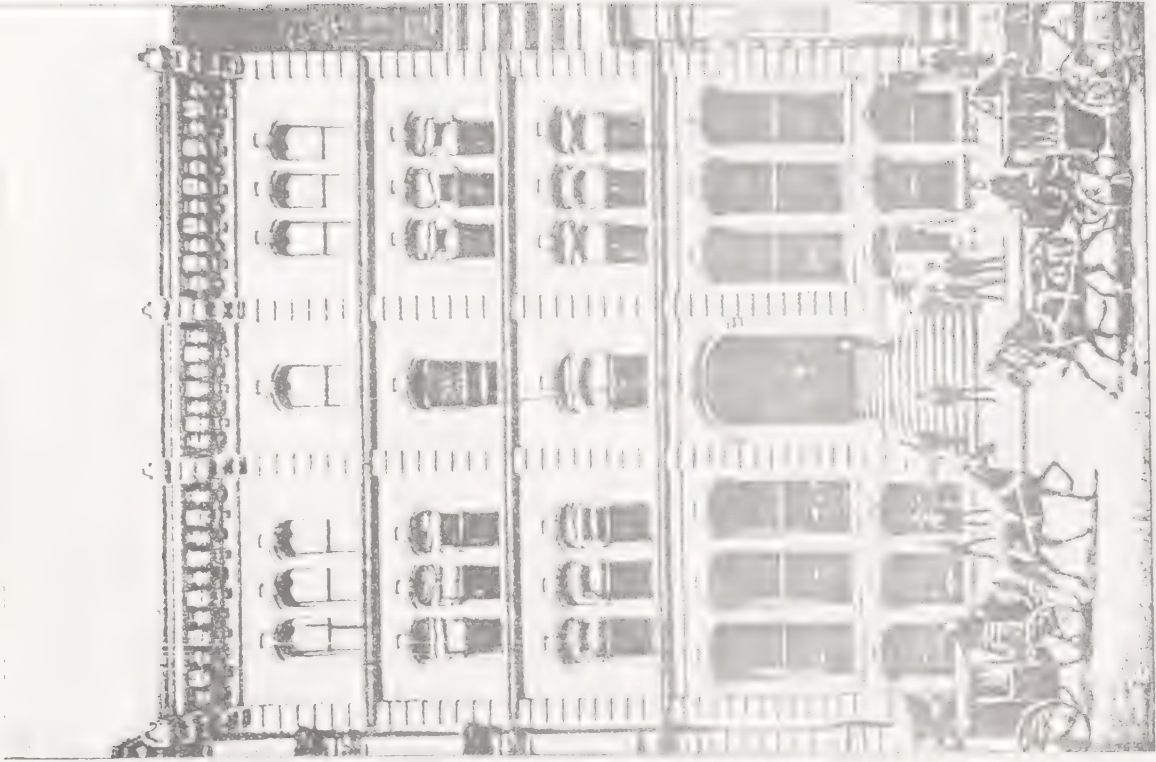
The most famous of its early presidents was Preserved Fish, one of the most active and influential men in this city.

Its stock is now at a fact that since that date it has been a safe dividend-paying stock. The stock is worth about \$2,250,000, and the assets approach \$5,000,000; and the net income for the year 1892 of nearly \$2,000,000.

The bank has materially developed its business, and has become the New-York correspondent bank for the West and South. Tradition and

the conservative policy of its late banking business. The Board of Directors consists of George Starr, president; Elliot L. Butler, of Bell, Butler & Co., and Julius Kaufmann, of South N. Kaufmann, manufacturers of ribbons; Henry

KING'S HANDBOOK OF NEW YORK.



NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
52 WALL STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN PEARL AND WILLIAM STREETS.

KING'S HANDBOOK OF NEW YORK.

Campbell, of Martin & Campbell, wholesale grocers; F. S. M. Blum, of F. S. M. Blum & Co. confectioners; James K. Fisher, General Manager of the United States Mutual Accident Association; Joseph T. Low, of Joseph T. Low & Co., commission dry-goods; Thomas H. Kent, President of Holmes, Root, & Haydens, dress manufacturers; John A. Tacey, of Lee, Tacey & Co., dry-goods importers; and Henry C. Blum, President of Berlin & Jones Envelope Company. The officers of the bank are James E. Grinniss, President, who is identified with numerous institutions; Logan C. Murray, Vice-President, formerly President of the United States National Bank; and Oliver F. Berry, Cashier, who has been connected with the Merchants' Bank for a score of years.

The Chemical National Bank is a famous corporation. Its stock commands a greater value in proportion to its par value than any other bank stock. It has the greatest surplus and undivided profits, with a single exception, of any bank in the country. It has the largest amount of individual deposits. It pays the largest percentage of dividends on its par value of any corporation of any kind. The Chemical Bank originated in 1824, being organized under a State charter as "The Chemical Manufacturing Company," with banking privileges. The name was determined by the fact that some of the leading men in the enterprise were connected with the drug trade. The charter expired in 1844, when its line of deposits was \$600,000. A new bank took its place, with a capital of \$300,000, and on February 26, 1844, the business of the Chemical Manufacturing Company was taken over by the Chemical Bank. John Q. Jones, the first President, remained in that office till 1878. Its enormous individual deposits exceed \$23,000,000, and are secured without the payment of a particle of interest. Its first dividend was paid in 1849, five years after its reorganization, being at the rate of 12 per cent., which was increased to 18 and then to 24 per cent., advancing in 1863 to 36 per cent., in 1867 to 60 per cent., in 1872 to 100 per cent., and in 1888 to 150 per cent. per annum. The shares of the bank based on \$100 par value have sold as high as \$4,050 each, the quotations varying from that sum to \$4,100 a share.

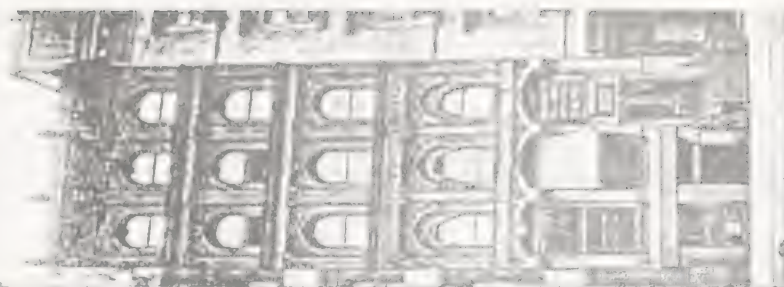
The Chemical's first banking-house was on Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Chapel, occupying part of the site of the present Park Bank. In 1850 it moved to and occupied its present site at 270 Broadway. George G. Williams entered the service of the old Chemical Manufacturing Company in 1841, became Cashier in 1855, and President in 1878. William J. Quinlan, Jr., the Cashier, has filled that office since 1878. The Directors are George G. Williams, James A. Roosevelt, Frederic W. Stevens, Robert Goebel, and William J. Quinlan, Jr.



CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK, 270 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET.

KING'S HANDBOOK OF NEW YORK.

The Merchants' Exchange National Bank occupies some of the finest and most commodious banking quarters in the city. They are in the grand new edifice at 257 Broadway, an exceptionally choice location, directly opposite the City Hall and the City-Hall Park, and covering the site of Alexander T. Stewart's first store, where the bank has been located about thirty years. The Merchants' Exchange Bank stands among the oldest of the financial institutions of this city. It was organized under a State charter in 1829, and commenced business, September 7, 1831, at the corner of Greenwich and Dey Streets. When it began business, there were only sixteen other local banks in existence: the Bank of New York, the Manhattan, the Merchants', the Mechanics', the Union, the Bank of America, the Phoenix, the City, the North-River, the Chemical, the Fulton, the Tradesmen's, the Mechanics' and Traders', the Butchers' and Drovers', the Greenwich, and the Branch Bank of the United States. Besides these, the New-York Dry-Dock Company and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company were chartered with bank privileges. There were only two savings-banks, the Bank for Savings and the Seamen's. There were no trust-companies, and the total banking capital was quite small compared with the amount now invested. The Merchants' Exchange Bank was founded by leading merchants, and its name indicates its intended and actual character as a bank for merchants. Its first President was Peter Slagg, the shipping merchant. The President now is the Hon. Phineas C. Lounsbury, ex-Governor of Connecticut, who became President in 1888, and brought to the bank the support of an extensive and influential connection. The first Cashier was William M. Vermilye, who afterwards became a member of the banking house of Vermilye & Co. The Vice-President and Cashier is Allen S. Allgar, who has been connected with the bank for 27 years. He was elected Cashier in 1869, and Vice-President in 1899, both of which offices he still retains. He became connected with the bank after he had been honorably discharged from the United-States Navy, in which he had served as paymaster for three years of the late war. He is generally regarded as one of the most industrious and efficient bank officials in the city. The Board of Directors includes: Robert Seaman, of the Iron Clad Manufacturing Company; Jesse W. Powers, capitalist; Allen S. Allgar, Vice-President; Joseph Thomson, real estate; Alfred M. Hoyt, capitalist, and Vice-President of the Produce Exchange; Phineas C. Lounsbury, President; James U. Powers, of James G. Powers & Company, grocers; Alfred I. Taylor, lawyer;

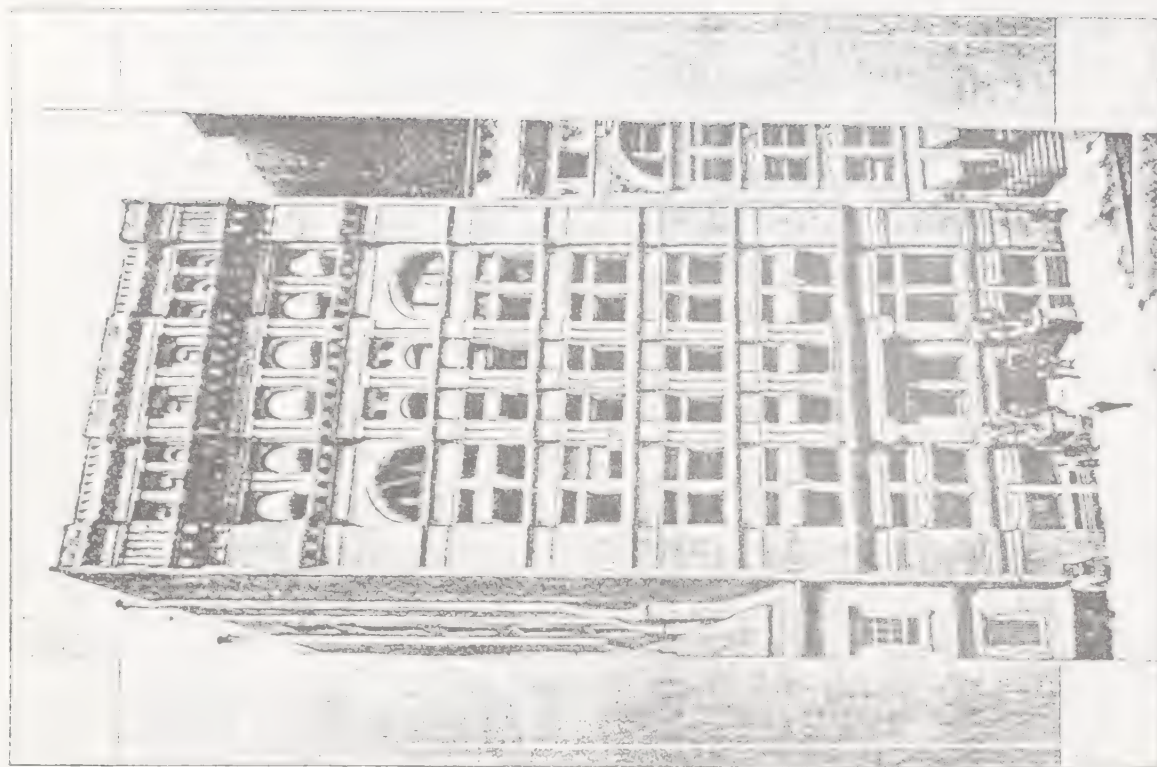


MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, 257 BROADWAY. TAKEN DOWN IN 1888 TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE NEW EDIFICE.

E. Christian Körner, wholesale grocer; Julius H. Ingelow, publisher; John H. Hanan, of Hanan & Son, shoes; Isaac C. Johnson, of the Spuyten-Duyvil Foundry; Timothy L. Woodruff, Foundry of the Mallory Manufacturing Company; Lyman Brown, wholesale druggist; and the Rev. Sanford Hunt, D. D., of the Methodist Book Concern. In 1865 it became a National Bank, and in 1888 its capital was reduced to \$600,000, by reducing the number of the stockholders. Under the present management the bank has a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000. It has total resources of about \$6,250,000; its assets exceed \$7,500,000; surplus and undivided profits of \$200,000; and its shares on a par value of \$100 are quoted at \$135 or more. The business of the Mercantile Exchange National Bank is not merely local but extends throughout the Union.

The Gallatin National Bank is named in its title in honor of its connection with the name of one of the nation's financier and statesmen, Albert Gallatin. It was organized in 1820, under the name of the "National Bank of New York." John Jay Astor was created the first president, and as the original capital of \$1,000,000 was not fully subscribed, he proposed its reduction to \$750,000, and offered to complete that sum provided that he could secure the bank's president. The offer was accepted, and Astor nominated Gallatin, who, having served as Senator from Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Treasury in the Jefferson and Madison administrations, as a member of the Treaty of Ghent, and as Minister to France, had retired to private life. He remained at the head of the bank until 1838, when he had been thirty years of age. He was succeeded by his son, James Gallatin, whose presidency lasted forty years, during which time he ranked as a leader in the banking business of New York, and the institution under his management enjoyed great prosperity. The selection of name from the "National Bank of New York" to the present title was rendered an undesirable evolution of the selection of the title was quite natural, the bank from its early history being identified with the name of Gallatin. James Gallatin resigned in 1868, at some years a traveler abroad. His successor, Frederick D. Folsom, had then been thirty years in the service of the institution, and during the 25 years that have since elapsed he has ably maintained its record for success and conservatism. He has taken an active part in the counsels of the Clearing House Association, being now its president, and is actively identified with many public interests in New York. The bank's business at 36 Wall Street, this lot purchased for \$12,000, was sold then erected cost \$14,000. In 1856 a new building was erected on the same site. In 1887 the adjoining lot was bought by the Gallatin family, the dissolved Union Bank, for \$100,000; and on the lot provided for the new building, a two-story redstone edifice, called by its name, was erected, and its commodious banking rooms. It is unsurpassed in the city.

It was owned and is owned by the Gallatin family, and is owned by the family, the dividend had interest of the former being the first dividend and was paid some months after the first dividend. Since then a dividend has been passed a dividend. A surplus of over \$1,500,000 has been accumulated, and its shares sell for \$320. Large amounts of its stock have been sold by the families of original stockholders. This is shown in the composition of its Board of Directors, which includes Frederic W. Stevens and Alexander H. Stevens (sons of Albert Gallatin), William Waldorf Astor, W. Leland Roosevelt, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Thomas Denny and Henry F. Bland. The Gallatin family, W. Sherman. The Gallatin banks among the most secure of banks.

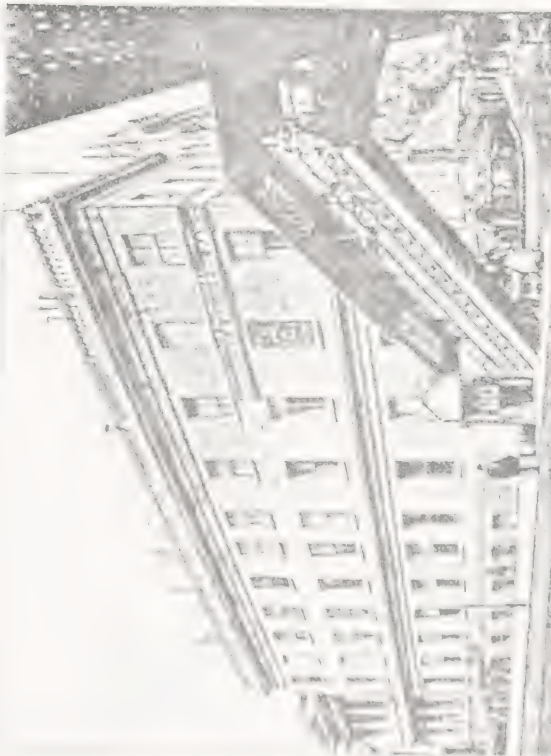


GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
36 WALL STREET, BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM STREETS, ADJOINING ASSAY OFFICE.

The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank is a time-honored institution, founded in 1839, taking its name from the fact that its originators were in the cattle business.

Its banking house was first established in the Bowery, near Broome Street, moving to 128 Bowery (the site of the present Bowery Savings Bank) in 1843, purchased an adjacent lot, 124 Bowery, at the corner of which it erected the dignified old-fashioned granite bank building.

Its first President, Benjamin M. Brown, became the first President of the Bowery Savings Bank. Col. Nicholas Fish was the first Vice-President. That great institution in fact was founded by the Directors of the



NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, BOWERY AND GRAND STREET.

Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, and its organization was effected in the latter's Board of Directors. It is still the neighbor and a depositor of the bank. The early history of the bank was prosperous. It became a National bank in 1865. Its capital is \$300,000.

It has an undivided profit of over \$300,000; total resources of \$2,700,000; and a deposit line of over \$2,000,000. The latter figures represent the bank's business, the policy of the bank being to confine its business to the strictly commercial branches of banking.

Since its organization the National bank its average dividends have been \$100 per share for its shares. Gordon G. Brinckerhoff, entered the bank's service in 1853, was elected Cashier in 1866, and in 1879. The Cashier, William H. Chase, dates his connection with it from 1856, and was elected to his present post in 1879. The Directors of the bank are: George W. Quintard, Henry Silberhorn, Henry Hoffheimer,

Gordon G. Brinckerhoff, William H. Chase, John Wilkin, John A. Dwyer, Jr., Edward Schell, and Max Janiger. E. G. Tucker is Assistant Cashier. The bank has a diversified clientele among the business interests of an important district.

The Seventh National Bank, at Broadway and John Street, is the successor of the Seaver-Ward Bank, established in 1833, in East Broadway. For many years



SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, BROADWAY AND JOHN STREET.

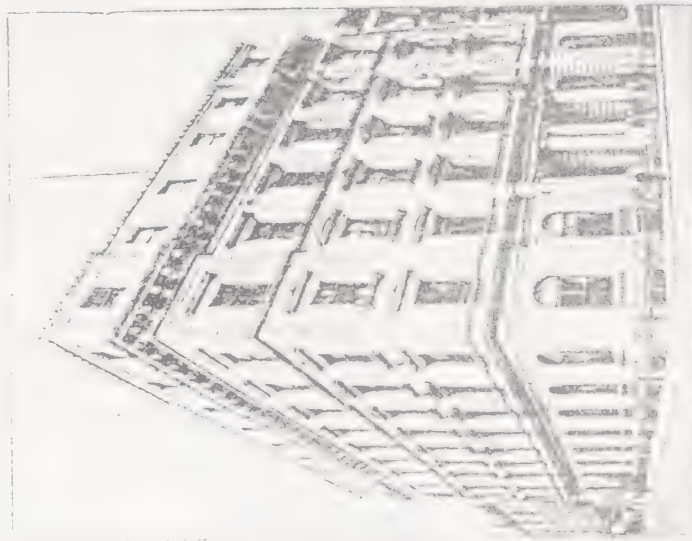
its first President was at Pearl Street and Burling Slip. It had among its directors at one time

three mayors of New York, Walter Brown, also President of the bank, Daniel P. Tiemann, and Abram S. Hewitt. George Montague, now President of the Second National Bank, was for many years President of the Seventh National Bank.

Its Directors are: John McAnney, President; James Hall, of Cooper, Hewitt & Co.; Henry A. Rogers, and Samuel S. H. Duncan Wood, banker; Henry R. Beckman, of Ogden & Beckman; Alfred Wagstaff, of John Anderson & Co.; tobacco; Patrick Farrelly, President American National Bank; Hugh Kelly, commission merchant; Daniel F. Gooney, iron merchant; and J. Preston McAnney. George W. Adams is Cashier.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York has a more local character. Its capital of \$5,000,000, coupled with profits and contingent fund aggregating \$8,600,000, give it a more American basis than for it is one of the ten banks having the largest capital in the country. It was founded in 1839, with a capital of \$100,000, afterwards reduced to the present amount. The first President was Samuel Ward, and its original Directors included such famous names in New York's mercantile history as Robert B. Minchin, James Brown, Robert Kay, Jonathan Sturges and Stephen Whitney. John A. Stevens, its second President during a long presidency, was one of the most eminent members of the banking profession in New York. The bank first occupied jointly with the Bank of the State of New York, the old building of the Bank of the United States (now the Assay office), in Wall Street. It was sold to the Government in 1853, and temporary quarters were sought at Broad Street and Exchange Place, while the present white granite building at the corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets was in course of erection. The Bank of Commerce settled permanently in this splendid structure in 1857, the only changes since that time being the addition of a sixth story, affording additional offices for rental

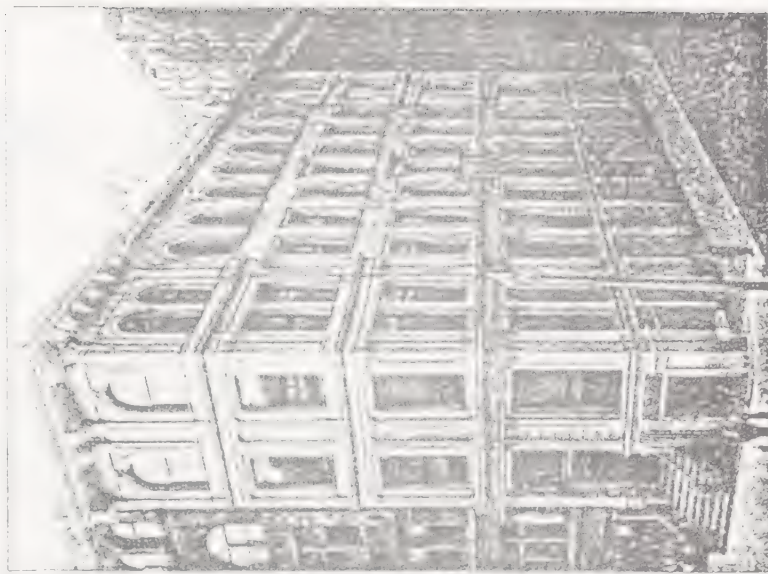
The eminent position of the Bank of Commerce has been maintained ever since its foundation. It, however, attained additional prominence by the patriotic attitude of its management toward the Government during the civil war, and the lead which the institution took in supporting the contest for the Union. It became a National bank in 1865, though this action was attended by exceptional circumstances. The Secretary of the Treasury Chase was anxious that the institution should accept a National charter. The management and stockholders, however, hesitated on account of the provisions of the National Bank Act making shareholders liable for the value of their stock, and an equal amount in addition. To fit this case a clause was introduced in the Act, providing that shareholders of National banks with at least \$5,000,000 capital and a surplus of 40 per cent. thereof should be exempt from double liability. The Bank of Commerce, with one exception, is the only bank in the country which meets both these conditions. The fact that its shareholders are accordingly liable for their debts only to the extent of their stock gives it shares a decided preference as an investment for executors, trustees and others in a fiduciary position. A vigorous management of its affairs has contributed to maintain its leading position. It is well known that in 1890, when the officers of the Bank of Commerce championed the issue of the Clearing House certificates, which arrested the panic and saved weak institutions from failure. In fact, although in no need whatever of such assistance, it took out \$500,000 of these certificates simply as an example and encouragement to other banks which actually required help. The late Richard King, the President of the bank since 1882, was on his decease in 1891, succeeded by W. W. Sherman, whose connection with it dates from 1855, and who had been its Cashier for ten years. J. Pierpont Morgan is Vice-President; William C. Duvall, Cashier; and Nelson Cleot, Assistant Cashier. The Directors are W. W. Sherman, J. Pierpont Morgan, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., William H. Huey, Frielebach, Sturges, Charles Lanier, Charles H. Russell, Alexander L. Orr, John S. Kennedy, and Woodbury Langdon.



NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, WALL AND CELESTINE STREETS.

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The Mercantile National Bank, at 191 Broadway, corner of Day Street, is an illustration of the development under vigorous and efficient management of a small institution into one of large proportions. The bank is a comparatively old one. It was organized as a State institution in 1850, the Bank of the City of New York, itself a concern of some antiquity, being practically transferred to New York City, and Thaca capitalists were largely identified with the original Mercantile Bank. William B. Douglas was the first President, and among the prominent Directors were Isaac N. Phelps, Josiah B. Williams, Charles P. Bardatt and William W. and Edward S. Esty of Thaca. The present building was erected by the bank in 1892. In 1865 it became a National bank under the existing legislation. The real importance of the institution, however, dates from 1881. At that time its business and deposits had from several causes fallen off, and its surplus was practically exhausted. The late George W. Perkins, a banker of unusual ability and experience, then holding the position of Cashier of the Hanover National Bank, saw in the condition of the Mercantile the opportunity to create it anew on a strong basis. He accepted the presidency; invited Mr. St. John from the extensive sugar-refiners, Havemeyers & Elder, into the cashiership; reorganized its direction; they together extended its business connections with great rapidity, and laid the foundation of the confidence and sound prosperity which it still maintains under its present able administration. Succession, as Mr. Perkins's labors were, they nevertheless undiminished in health, causing his practical retirement in less than a year, and his death in 1883. His talent for organization was well shown in the choice of his chief assistant, William P. St. John, as Cashier,



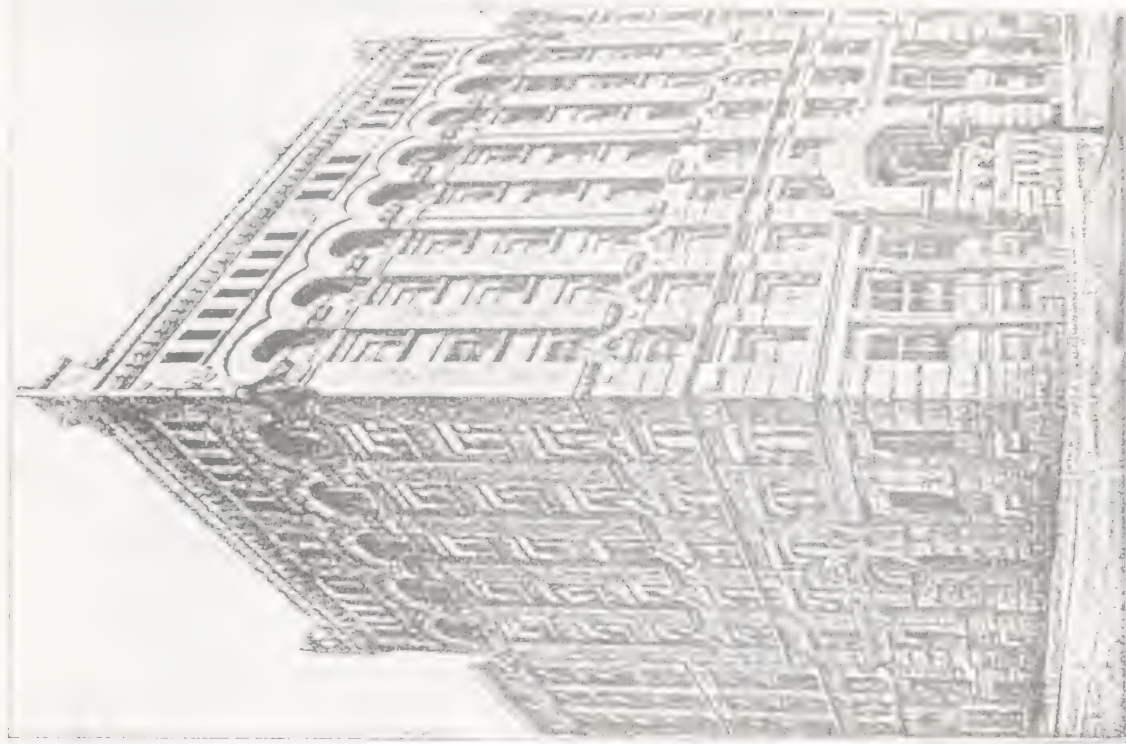
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, BROADWAY AND DAY STREET.

who in 1883 became President; a position he still holds. Frederick R. Schenck, who filled the post of Assistant Cashier, has been Cashier of the institution since 1883. The Mercantile National Bank has a Surplus Fund of \$1,000,000, its deposits average over \$10,000,000, and its connections and correspondence throughout the Union. Semi-annual dividends of six per cent. a year are paid on the stock, for which the market price is \$235. The bank is known throughout the country as an original and important financial institution. The Board of Directors consists of William F. Brown, John L. Colby, railroads; George W. Crossman, cotton; Emanuel Klein, food; Seth M. Miliken, dry goods; James E. Nichols, wholesale grocer; George H. Sullivan, hardware; Charles M. Vall, butter; Isaac W. Van Hook, clothing; Charles T. Barney, coal; and Frederick R. Schenck, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic of New York is one of the most widely-known institutions in the country. It was established in 1851 as a State bank, and was located at first in the large extent of its connections throughout the city. Its first Cashier of the bank was Henry F. Vail. The bank purchased in 1851, for \$10,000, the lot at the corner of Wall Street and Broadway, which now as then is considered the most valuable piece of ground in the country, and located it with its banking house. This site, however, with two additional acres, is now the site of the magnificent nine-story United Bank Building, which is the property of the Republic National Bank. The cost of the building is \$1,300,000, and it is understood that an offer of \$2,250,000 has been refused for it. It accepted a charter under the National Bank Act in 1864 through the most remarkable growth of the institution dates from less than a decade.

The Hon. John Jay Knowlton, after 22 years of service in the financial department, became Cashier of the bank in 1884. His administration of the bank since 1884 has been successful. The total assets of the bank from \$7,000,000 in 1884 to \$15,500,000 in 1894. The connection of the bank as correspondent of the United States Bank of New York takes a position as one of the most influential in the country. Mr. Knowlton's death, in 1892, Oliver S. Carter, for four years the Cashier, succeeded him. He is the senior partner of the great firm of Carter, Peck & Co., and one of the most highly esteemed financiers in the country. The bank's connection with the bank dates for 32 years. The Board of Directors, which is composed of a careful body of experienced financiers, include the following: George B. Cathart, John D. McAlpin, William H. Tillinghast, James D. Warren, William Barbour, James A. Pullen. Charles H. Stout, who has been Cashier of the bank, is the Cashier, and W. B. T. Keyser is Assistant Cashier.

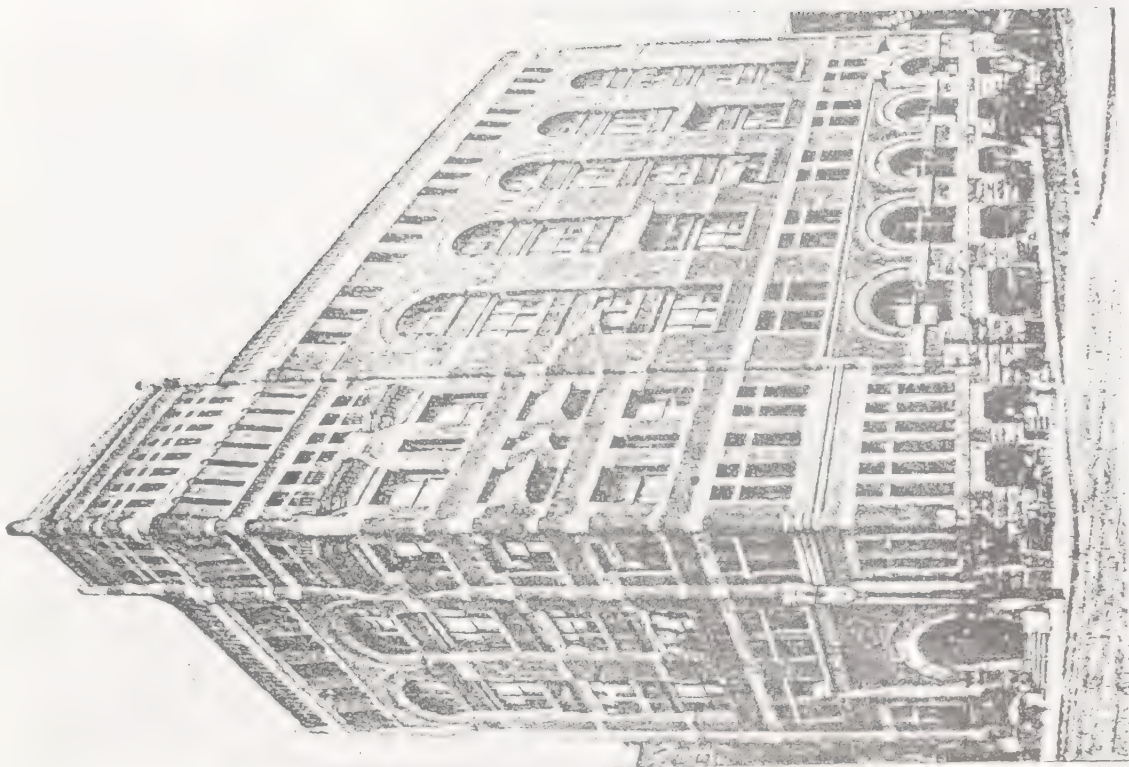
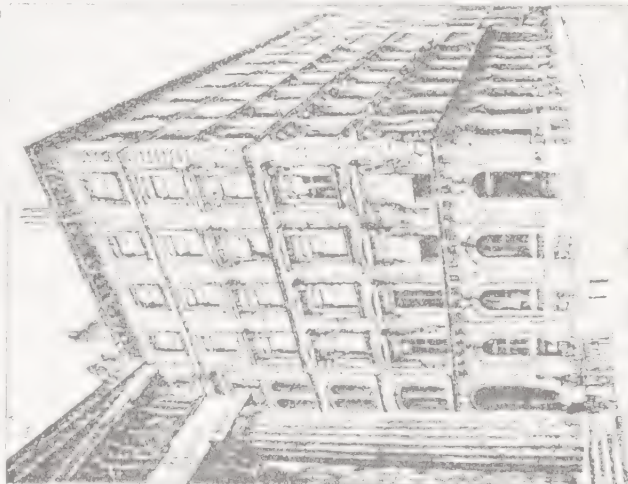
The Importers' and Traders' National Bank, at the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, is prominent for the number and magnitude of its mercantile transactions. Its assets are about \$20,000,000, and its surplus \$5,600,000.



NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
UNITED BANK BUILDING, WALL STREET AND BROADWAY.

The Hanover National Bank, one of the soundest and most energetic of the banks of the United States, was organized in 1851, and was originally located in Hanover Square, at the corner of Pearl Street, then a centre of the shipping and importing trades. Isaac Ottis and Charles M. Livingston were its first President and Cashier respectively. The original capital of \$1,000,000 has remained unchanged. The bank received a National charter in 1865. In 1877 it moved to its present central location, at the southwest corner of Nassau and Pine Streets. Through all varying business and financial conditions since the Hanover was established, it has maintained an unwavering reputation for solidity. A feature of its policy has been the maintenance of a large cash reserve. At the present time its total resources are \$27,137,080; and it holds no less than \$5,114,000 in specie, and \$510,665 in legal tender, a total of more than 25 per cent. of its deposits. In periods of financial pressure this policy has been of incalculable value, not only to its own dealers but to the entire business community. During the panic of 1890, as in former emergencies of a similar nature, no customer of the Hanover was refused prompt accommodation, a record of which there are few examples. From its inception the bank has been identified with the importing interests, and dealings in foreign exchange constitute

a prominent portion of its business. It is a duly authorized State depository, and employed in carrying its deposits and advances many large and influential railroad and other corporations. The growth of its assets as a correspondent and depository for out-of-town banking institutions has also been remarkable. Success as well as conservatism has characterized its management. The \$100 shares of the bank sell for over \$330 each, and it now pays ten per cent. per annum on its stock, having accumulated its existence dividends to the amount of \$2,750,000, besides accumulating a surplus and undivided profits of about \$2,000,000. Lewis F. Woodard is the President of the Hanover, his associates in the management and the Board of Directors, which is a decidedly representative body, include Vernon H. Brown, agent of the Central Steamship Line; Sigourney W. Fay, of Wendell, Fay & Co.; Martin S. Fischelmeier, of Fischelmeier, Fishel & Company; Mitchell N. Packard, of Packard, Thomas & Co.; Vice-President; William Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company; James Stillman, of Woodward & Lothrop; and President of the National City Bank; Elijah P. Smith, of Woodward,



MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
FULTON STREET, NORTHWEST CORNER OF GOLD STREET.

Idwin & Co., Isidor Straus, of J. L. Straus & Sons; James M. Donald, Cashier; and William Halls, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank denotes, in its title, the union of the Market Bank, founded in 1852, and the Fulton Bank, organized in 1824. The consolidation took place on December 29, 1887, when the Market National Bank (its National charter dating from 1861) increased its capital of \$500,000 to \$750,000, giving the stockholders of Fulton the privilege of subscribing for the amount of the increase, and changed its name to the present title. The banking-house of the Fulton was at Fulton and Pearl Streets, and the Market had in 1854 established itself at Beekman and Pearl Streets. By their union, the two institutions, which drew their custom from the same busy and opulent section of the town, formed one large bank. In 1888, at the northwest corner of Fulton and Gold Streets, the massive bank and office building occupied by the Market and Fulton since May, 1889, was erected at a cost of about \$500,000. This edifice is an architectural ornament to that section of the city. On its upper floor is the Fulton Club. Robert Bayles has been President of the Market Bank ever since 1863. Alexander Gilbert, who became Cashier in the same year, is the senior Cashier of New York.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank was founded by merchants identified with the leather trade of New York.

It was organized under the State law in

1853; and its original place of business was at the corner of William and John Streets. Loring Andrews, a merchant prominent and successful in the leather business, was its first President, being succeeded by William H. Cary. Each of these presidencies lasted for about a year.

The third President was Andrew Varick Stout, chosen in 1855, and unanimously re-elected yearly thereafter until including January, 1883, thus serving the bank as its President for 28 consecutive years. In 1855 the bank moved to 271 Broadway, at the southwest corner of Chambers Street, on which site a white marble bank and office building, valued at a quarter of a million, was erected for its use.

This was replaced in 1893 by one of the most picturesque business structures in lower Broadway. It is 11 stories high. It is across the street from

County Court-House, which stands in City-Hall Park. In 1895 the bank came a National bank, the capital being at \$500,000 until the month of July, 1893, when it was increased to \$1,000,000. Its presidency has been steady and uniform,

and it has attracted and retained a custom recruited from the hardware and numerous other conservative lines of trade which are located in its vicinity; its management including representatives of such interests, in addition to prominent and wealthy capitalists. Its surplus and undivided profits amount to nearly \$300,000, and its total resources are \$5,400,000, the aggregate line of deposits reaching \$4,500,000. The \$100 par value of shares of the bank are quoted at \$160. John M. Crane, the President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, is in length of service one of the oldest bank officials in the city, having entered the service of the bank in the very year of its formation, becoming afterwards its Cashier, and later assuming the place of its chief executive. George L. Ivase is the Vice-President, and William D. Van Vleet the Cashier. The present Board of Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank is composed of the following representative gentlemen: William Sulzbacher, of Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wedeles, woolen importers; Thomas Russell, thread; Theodore M. Ives, thread; John M. Crane, President National Shoe and Leather Bank; George L. Pease, of the Bourn & Pease Co.; Joseph S. Stout, banker (son of its former president); Alonzo Slote, of Treadwell & Slote, clothing; Moritz Josephthal; Felix Campbell, iron pipe; John K. Hegeman, President Metropolitan Life-Insurance Co.; and John H. Graham, hardware.

For forty years the time-tried and thoroughly tested Shoe and Leather Bank has pursued its quiet, conservative and successful career; always securing its full share of business, earning and paying its expected dividends, and accumulating a creditable surplus. While making no special effort to obtain accounts from banks and bankers, it has on its books a very fine line of accounts from financial institutions throughout the country; looked out for with as much care and satisfaction as at any bank in the city; its officers having had longer experience than those of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

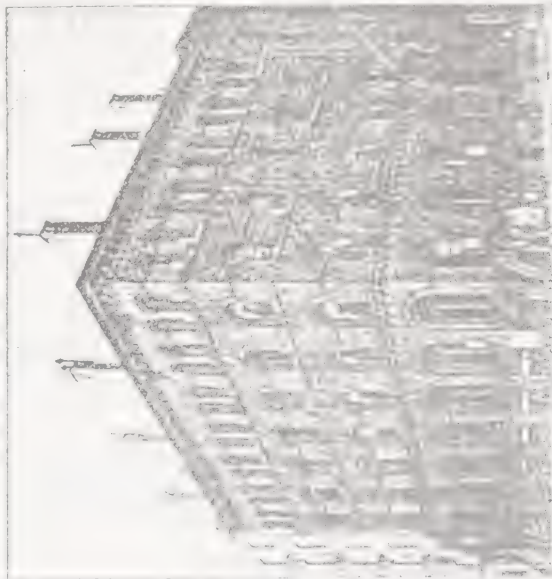
The Corn Exchange Bank is one of the most famous of the financial institutions of New-York City. It was founded in February, 1853, by a number of members of the old Corn Exchange, then at the corner of Broad and South Streets, which was the predecessor of the New-York Produce Exchange. Its first President was Edward W. Dunham, whose administration lasted from 1853 to 1871. He was succeeded by William A. Falls, who retained the presidency until 1883, when he was succeeded by William A. Nash, the present incumbent. Among the original directors were David Dows, Nathaniel T. Hubbard, Jacob B. Herrick, Nathaniel H. Wolfe, Thomas C. Durant, Edgington Townsend, and Alexander H. Grant. The original capital of the bank was \$500,000, and this was increased in 1854 to \$1,000,000. At first, the offices were at the head of Coenties Slip, and subsequently they were transferred to the site of the present Corn Exchange. In 1855 they occupied the other corner of William and Beaver Streets, where they have since remained. The Corn Exchange was the first bank to lend on warehouse receipts, a practice which has since been adopted by all banks. Its business, as in the beginning, is largely with the grain, provision, cotton and coffee traders, and with the foremost houses in these several departments of commerce the bank has always been a loyal depository. It has 1,000,000 dollars in power collateral fully with the transactions of all of these departments of business, at once helpfully and being helped by them, until now its influence is continental in its scope. President Nash began his financial career in 1855, and for many years has been a member of the Clearing House Committee, having also served as its Chairman. The Directors of the bank are: Wm H. Brown, of the famous family



NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, 271 BROADWAY, CORNER OF CHAMBERS STREET.

of bankers; David Bingham, of the New-York Produce Exchange; Thomas T. Barr (Vice-President), President of the Nassau National Bank, of Brooklyn; Wm. A. Nash (President); Al. B. Fielding, cotton merchant, formerly President of the Cotton Exchange; Thomas A. McIntyre, a prominent grain commission merchant, of the Produce Exchange; James N. Platt, of Platt & Bowers, lawyers; Howland Davis, of Flake Bros. & Co.; David Dows, Jr., son of one of the original directors and founders; Alexander T. VanNest, the well-known capitalist; Wm. W. Rossiter, President of the New-York Terminal Warehouse Co.; Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.; and Leonard J. Busby, of Holt & Co. The Cashier is Leflin Love; and the Assistant-Cashier is Wm. E. Williams. The

Corn Exchange Bank has nearly \$10,000,000 in deposits, and surplus funds exceed \$1,300,000. The directors are \$12,000,000. It is now erecting a magnificent eleven-story building, from

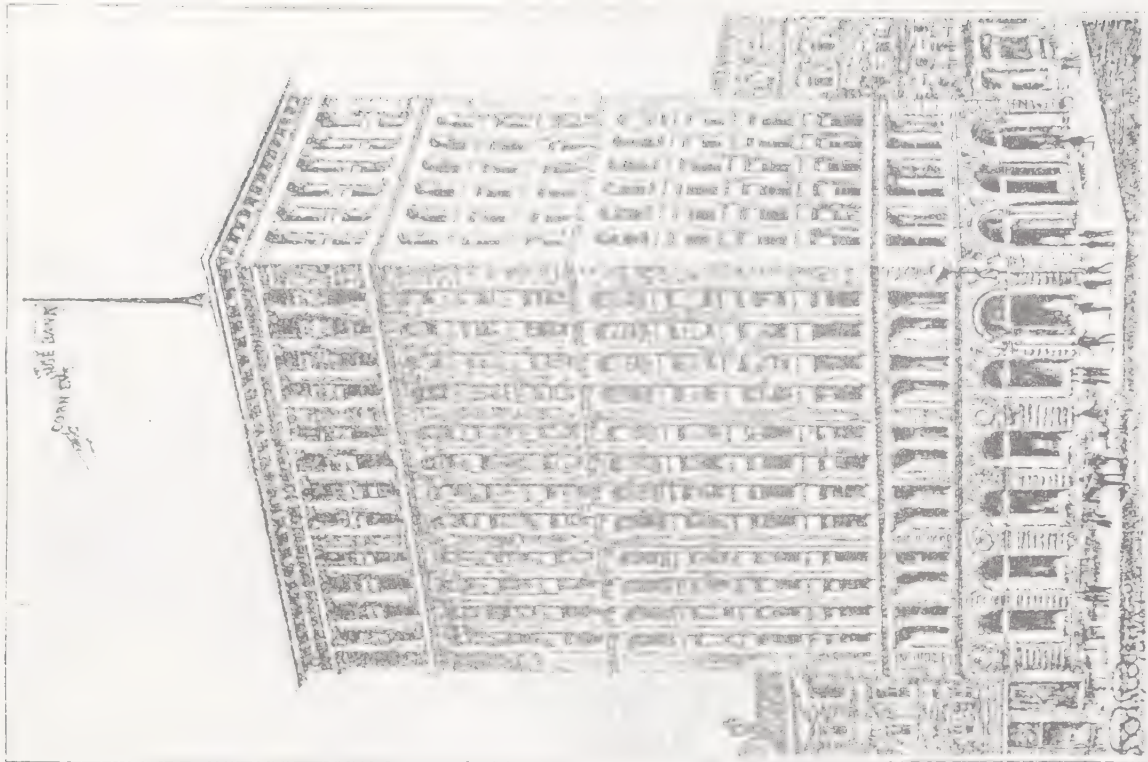


CORN EXCHANGE BANK (FORMER BUILDING), WILLIAM AND BEAVER STREETS.

half Indiana stone, with red granite columns on the upper

by the spacious main floor, and all the other The building has three swift elevators, a handsome fireproof safe, vaults for tenants, and a magnificent hall and vestibule. It is one of the newest and most perfect office-buildings in New York; and is very convenient to the great exchanges and wholesale districts in the lower portions of the city. During the present year, in the demolition of its old building and the completion of the new one on the site, the Corn Exchange Bank occupies offices on the main floor of the new building, at Broad and Beaver Streets.

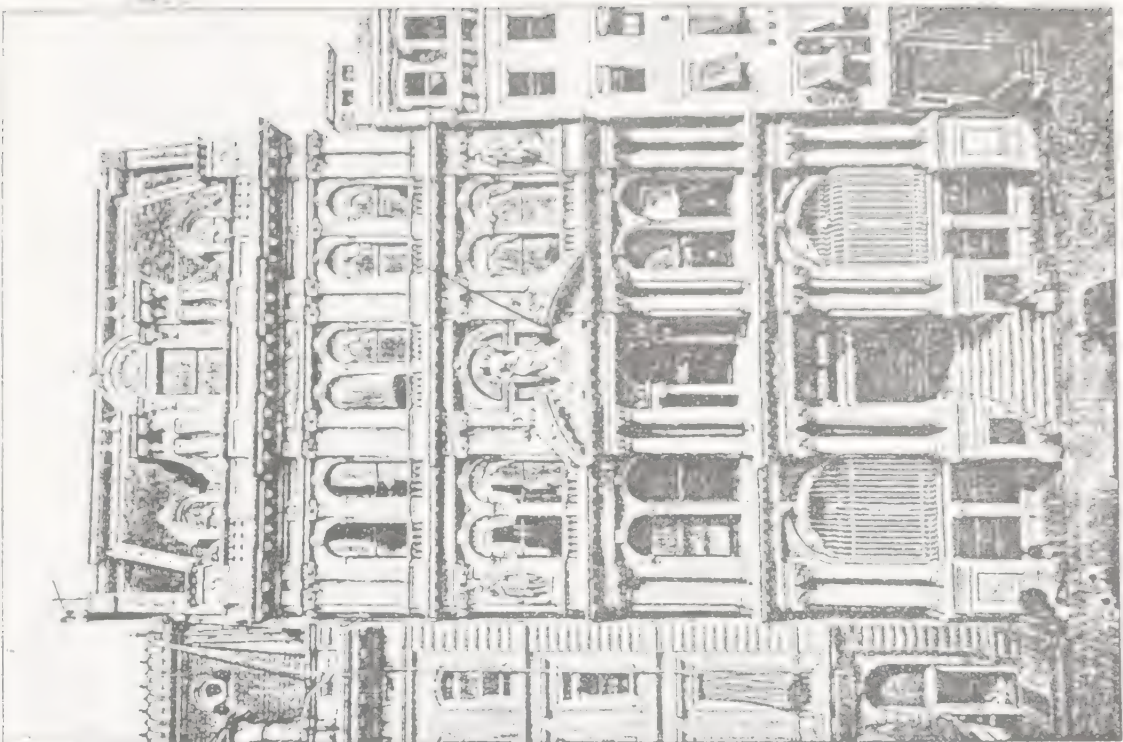
The completion of this handsome and elegant structure on the northwestern corner of Beaver and William Streets, a locality already so interesting with the historic memories and traditions of nearly three centuries, will add greatly to this



CORN EXCHANGE BANK OF NEW YORK.
WILLIAM STREET, NORTHWEST CORNER OF BEAVER STREET, BETWEEN THE COTTON AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES.

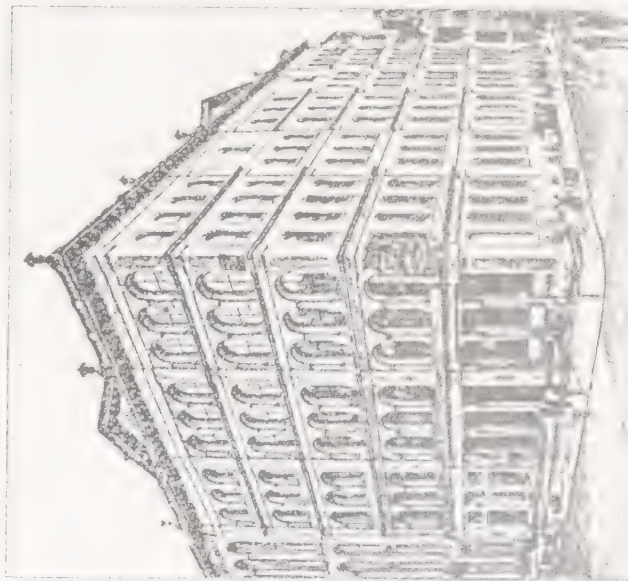
of vast and beneficent financial forces. The advance of the Corn
Bank has been largely along lines of its own discovery, and has been sin-
gularly successful and fortunate; until now the institution occupied a position
unusually in its department.

The National Park Bank of New York is the largest bank in the United
States. It is now, after a long time has maintained
great resources, and losses of any American bank, its
portion the United States. In fact, the banking since
National Park Bank are not confined to this country, but among the hun-
dreds of its correspondents, and of which it is the New-
York, London, San Francisco, Genoa, Mexico, and other countries.
It is related to the commercial, manufacturing and corporate
banks with bankers and capitalists, furnish a volume of business
in the history of American banking. A perfect organization, exceptional
in every class of business, an uninterrupted record
in which experience, energy and conservatism pre-
vail, the bank is the only one of New-Yorkers the Park which
the City Hall. It was chartered in 1856, the bank being established
at the corner of Beekman Street and Theatre Alley, where Temple
now stands. Wm. W. Howes and Charles A. Maey were the first Presi-
dents respectively. The original capital of \$2,000,000 has remained
red and a surplus of more than \$5,000,000 has been added to it. In 1865
the bank purchased the premises at 214 and 216
Broadway, and thereon the dignified marble building of
the bank has since been its home. This site had been at one
time the site of the upper portions are divided into
the bank, the entire first floor is occupied by the bank, the
entire second floor is a stately apartment decorated in white and gold. Its pro-
prietors, the largest number engaged in any New
York institution. The treasure-vault in the bank is one of the strongest in
the city, and contains from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in specie and notes.
The vault is a great safe-deposit vault, the entrance to which is
the most secure and which is conducted as one of its departments. In safety and
in its compares with any in New York, and scarcely a safe among its hun-
dreds of the managers is shown by the prominence and high standing
of the bank. It consists of Eugene Kelly, Ebenezer K. Wright,
George S. Hart, Charles Sternbach, Charles
W. Edwards, John W. Kockhill Potts, August Belmont,
Francis J. Plafon, John Jacob Astor and George S. Hickok.
The bank entered the bank in 1859
and various grades to the post of Cashier in 1876,
and Vice-President in 1889. The Vice-Presidents are: Stuyvesant
and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and Edward E. Poor,
of the great dry-goods house of Denny, Poor & Co. The Cashier,
George S. Hickok, and the Assistant-Cashier, Edward J. Baldwin, have each a
many years' service in the bank.



THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.
214 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FULTON AND ANN STREETS. OPPOSITE 81 PAUL'S CHAPEL.

The Central National Bank is the largest and strongest banking institution of the dry-goods district of New York. It has enjoyed this distinction almost from its organization in 1863, when it temporarily occupied the building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Pearl Street, and subsequently the white marble building on the opposite corner, in which it has since been comfortably housed, and which it afterwards bought. It is situated in the heart of the dry-goods district, where it has a large business. William A. Wheelock was its President for fifteen years, resigning in 1882, when William M. Bliss became President. The present chief executive of the Central National, Col. William L. Strong, who was elected Vice-President in 1882 and President in 1888, maintains the traditions of this strong line of predecessors. A merchant of long experience and successful record, and identified with many of the city's financial, social, and political institutions, with personal prominence and wide influence in the dry-goods and allied trades, he presides over a Board of Directors representing the strongest elements among the textile interests. The Directors are:

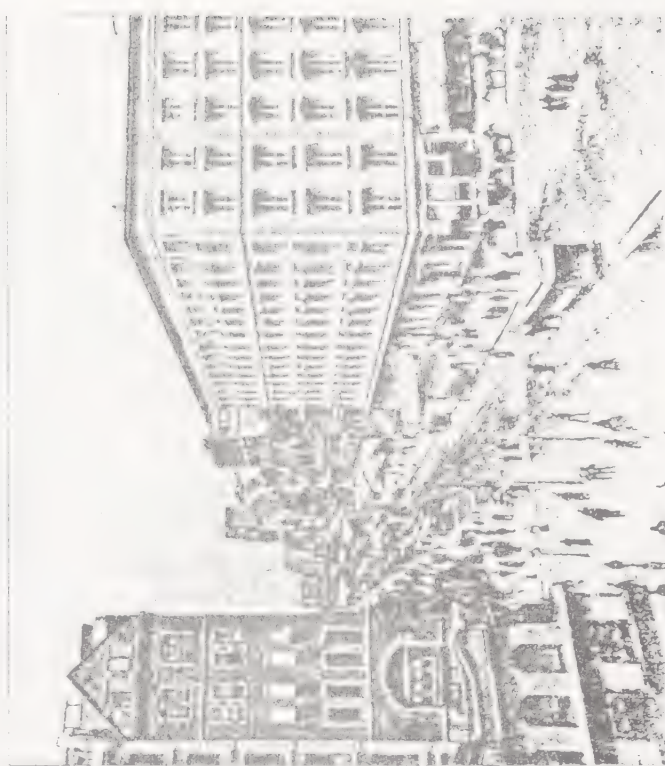


Bliss, William M. Bliss, Simon Bernheimer, James W. Smith, William L. Strong, Edward C. Sampson, Jr., H. Du Bois, Edwin Langdon, the

therein in 1889. Charles of the bank. Their central and deposit business, however, merits attention, for it is one of the largest of any bank in the country based solely upon a mercantile and business basis. It has a large and growing list of Central National bank accounts, of considerable size, and its deposits from the banks, as well as from business and corporations, into its vaults, the dry-goods trade, are elements of its prosperity. The capital of the Central is \$2,000,000, of which \$1,000,000

undivided profits \$553,515, and its aggregate resources are over \$16,000,000. Aggregate deposits, now \$14,000,000, represent 1,200 depositors; and during the current year the bank paid checks aggregating more than \$560,000,000. The conservative character of its business, and the confidence which the mercantile community feels in the Central's position, are a sufficient guarantee of its future growth and uncertainty, when bank deposits tend to subside, those of the Central bank show a positive increase. There are several well-known institutions of which this can be said.

The Second National Bank occupies one of the busiest, most fashionable and most conspicuous corners in New York. It is at the intersection of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 23d Street. At this point, the southwestern corner of Madison Square, the business life and the social life of the metropolis converge. Early in the history of the site was occupied by a roadside hostelry, which, when the hotel industry had much of improvement reached 23d Street, gave place to the Fifth Avenue Hotel building. In 1863 the Second National Bank was organized and took possession of its present suite of offices, and there it has since prospered. The original capital of \$400,000 remains unchanged, a surplus of \$450,000 having accumulated in a short time. On December 31, 1875, an extra dividend of 100 per cent. was declared, and paid to the stockholders. The first president of the institution, Henry A. Hurlbut, is



SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 210 STREET, FIFTH AVENUE AND MADISON SQUARE, IN FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

still a member of its Board of Directors. George Montague, its President since 1884, is one of the well-known and experienced bankers of New York. The Board of Directors is a strong and conservative one, representing both up-town business and investing wealth, and down-town banking interests as well. It consists of Amos R. Eno, who built and still owns the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; Henry A. Huntout, Alfred B. Darling, L. L. Kiker, William C. Brewster, Wm. P. St. John, George Monro, Charles B. Felsick, George Sherman, Welcome G. Hitchcock, and John Aiken. The Second National Bank was a pioneer in its field. Its organizers were the earliest to perceive that not only did the large mercantile interests of all business concern in the central up-town portion of New York demand banking facilities, but that the same section of the city was the abode of wealthy citizens not actively engaged in business, who would furnish an unusually desirable clientele for an institution. In 1869, Joseph B. Case, then its paying teller, now its Cashier, observed that the latter class included many women; and he was the first to suggest that the bank should provide special accommodations for women customers. A parlor, now at tellers and bookkeeper's desks for their use, was erected, as became very popular. The bank's deposits amount to \$6,200,000, and its assets upwards of \$7,200,000. Fifty-Avenue Safe-Deposit Company occupies with its warehouse and building proof vaults the basement immediately beneath the entrance therein being the banking-rooms of the Second National Bank. The safe deposit vaults are largely purchased by the letter's dealer, as well as by the community. Madison Street

The First National Bank, which is its President, in 1886 it was the principal business is largely deposits in which is over \$200,000,000 of the United States, as is also its President.

The First National Bank of New York, in 1886, was favored by its location in the dry-god and allied trades, at 407 and 409 Broadway, between W. Street and N. Street.

The First National Bank, in 1886, was favored by its location in the dry-god and allied trades, at 407 and 409 Broadway, between W. Street and N. Street. It covers a lot 50 feet deep, and the most spacious and best-arranged building in the city. The property has a much greater value than it is carried at, and will yield upwards of 7 per cent. as an investment. The bank's capital is \$5,000,000. In 1886, it was elected President, and its capital was increased. While its mercantile advances, form the most of its business, it possesses also an extensive and desirable collection of business houses all over the country, enabling it to serve its customers. The Directors are John K. Coffey, President; Albert C. Hall, of Alkali Hall & Co., umbrellas; Hassell A. of Beale, Bailey & Co., straw goods; William L. Telf, of Telf, Weller & Co., dry goods. At Libbey, of H. J. Libbey & Co., commission dry



407, 408 AND 411 MADISON, OF LATELY WALKER AND DEPT. 100 STREET. NINTH NATIONAL BANK.

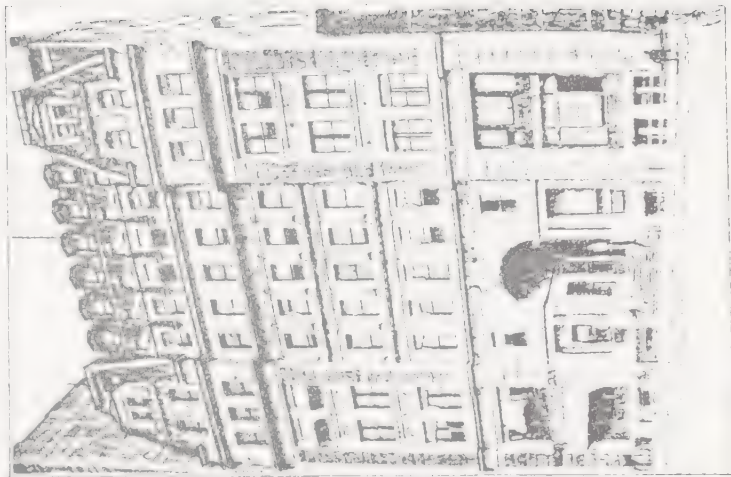
goods; Ernest Werner, of Joseph & Werner, commission wares; William E. Isaac, of William Isaac & Co., importers dry goods; Addison C. Rand, President of the Rand Drill Co.; and Hiram H. Nazro, Cashier. Mr. Nazro has been connected with the bank ever since it was organized in 1864, and has been Cashier since 1873. The Bank of the Metropolis is a flourishing outgrowth of the movement of business to the up-town section of New York. Union Square, where its banking house is established, was

thirty years ago a fashionable district. Today it is surrounded by some of the largest retail business houses in New York, and important manufacturing and wholesale industries are plentiful in the neighborhood. The magnitude of these interests is attested by the success of this persons in connection, the business of which is derived from their requirements, and which is conducted in a manner to attract the custom and support of the dry goods, furniture, jewelry and other classes of merchants whose places of business are in the vicinity. The bank was organized in 1871, and commenced operations in June of that year. The first President was W. A. Knickerbocker, and the first Cashier, Charles Rogers, who has held the position steadily ever since. The bank is a well-known jewelry merchant in Maiden Lane. W. A. Knickerbocker, President (since 1883) was prominent in the jewelry trade, and was Cashier, Charles Rogers, has occupied the position since 1871. The Board of Directors is a remarkably strong body, comprising representatives of houses whose names are known not only in New York, but throughout the United States. They are Charles L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co.; John Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lehigh & Western Railroad; Lewis Schell, the President; James Pollock, of J. Pollock & Sons; Wm. A. Knickerbocker, of Knickerbocker & Sons; William B. Egan, capitalist; W. D. Sloane, of W. D. Sloane & Co.; and Hicks Arnold, of Arnold, Constable & Co. The bank has a capital of \$1,000,000, and a surplus of \$700,000 has been accumulated out of the profits of \$1,000,000. Its shares have a market value of over \$100 each. An institution, with ability and enterprise, and with such widely and favorably located and varied relations, is of great benefit to business in the up-town district.



BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, 29 UNION SQUARE, WEST, CORNER OF 19TH STREET.

The Seaboard National Bank, located at 18 Broadway, is less than a decade old, but from its organization it has steadily risen to the highest position among the banks of this city, in the extent of its business, and the sound yet enterprising character of its management; and it has proved, in the case of business and deposits, some fifty banks of this city which were well established before this bank was organized. During the panics of 1884 and 1890 this bank relied entirely upon its own resources, not accepting the assistance of the New-York Clearing House Association, which was offered to all banks that were members of the Association, and was freely used by many of the strongest. It has been the practice of the bank never to charge its depositors more than the legal rate of interest, no matter what the ruling rate in the market, so that in a time of stringency in the market its depositors have had every assistance which the bank was able to extend, which fact has been greatly appreciated by them, as shown by the steady increase of its deposits, which, during the last five years, have increased at the rate of one million dollars per annum. The bank is also represented in the management of the New-York Clearing House Association, one of its officers being a member of one of the most important committees, necessitating the examination of all banks applying for membership to the Association. The varied interests of its depositors are duly represented in its Board of Directors, and contribute to its business, which covers all departments of trade. The bank has an extended connection with, and line of deposits from, leading banks and bankers in other cities, a large corporation custom, and many accounts among large mercantile firms and individuals. It is also a depository for the United States, the State of New York, and the City of New York, and is officially designated for the same purpose by the Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges of New York. Promptness, accuracy and a spirit to accommodate its depositors, of whatever class, is the rule of its management; and this to a large extent explains its relationship, in less than ten years, a business represented by more than eight millions of resources, and a line of



SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK, 18 BROADWAY.

interests of \$7,500,000, in addition to a surplus of \$250,000, to its capital of \$500,000. The shares of the bank sell at \$176 each, on a par value of \$100, and pay dividends of six per cent. per annum.

Its Board of Directors is notably strong. It consists of Samuel G. Bayne, President; Stuart C. Nelson, Vice-President; Alex. E. Orr, of David Dues & Co., produce merchants; Edward V. Loew, President of the Manufacturers & Builders' Fire Insurance Co.; Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., of Hubbard, Price & Co., cotton merchants; George Milmine, of Milmine, Rodman & Co., produce merchants; Henry Thompson, President of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad; William A. Ross, of William A. Ross & Brother, merchants; Daniel O'Day, President of the People's Bank, Buffalo; Joseph S. Brown, of the Standard Oil Co.; and T. Wistar Brown, Vice-President of the Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia. John F. Thompson is the Cashier. The Seaboard National Bank is situated at the lower end of Broadway, facing the historic Bowling Green; within a stone's throw of the Produce and other exchanges.

The Mount Morris Bank is the representative financial institution of the growing quarter of New York which now occupies the former suburb of Harlem. The increase of population in that district following the introduction of rapid transit was accompanied by the development of business interests both commercial and manufacturing. To supply the needed banking facilities the Mount Morris Bank was organized, in December, 1880, under a State charter. For three years it occupied premises 133 East 125th Street; but in 1883, the present handsome building, at the corner of 125th Street and Park Avenue, was built on the bank, at a cost of \$300,000 for land and improvements, and has since then been its home.

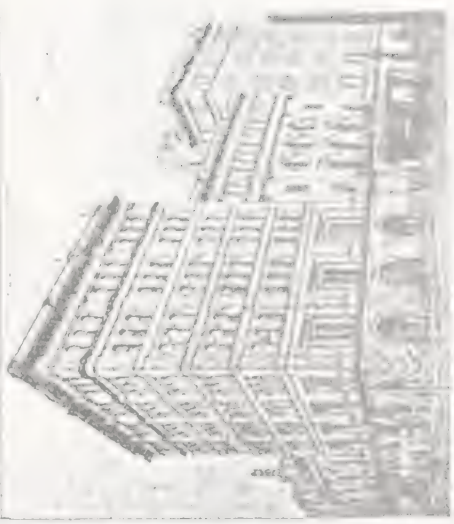
It is interesting to note that the \$100 shares of the bank, which were first issued in 1880, are now selling at \$200. This is the result of the bank's successful management, as well as of the success of the surrounding district. Although the bank's capital is \$250,000, it has a surplus of \$300,000, and its assets are valued at \$2,500,000. The bank is the only one of its kind in the city, and its success is a credit to the management of its directors and officers.



MOUNT MORRIS BANK, 125TH STREET AND PARK AVENUE.

Thomas W. Robinson has been Cashier since its formation. The directors are: C. Edwin, George B. Robinson, David Hubbard, Jesse G. Keys, W. Norton Grinnell, Lucien P. Warner, and Levi P. Moulton.

The Bank of New Amsterdam, at Broadway and 39th Street, was founded as recently as the year 1887, by some of the most prominent financial men in the city. They believed that a new up-town bank would pay well, if conducted on a liberal scale, and that a board of directors including men whose experience and integrity were everywhere known would attract considerable business. These prognostications were correct, and the bank has enjoyed the confidence of the community, and has prospered greatly. It collects coupons, dividends and interest free of charge; loans money on securities; buys or sells stocks or bonds for investment; issues letters of credit; and has a special department for ladies. The deposits on July 1, 1888 were \$532,000; July 1, 1889, \$917,000; July 1, 1890, \$1,398,000; July 1, 1891, \$1,418,000; July 1, 1892, \$1,739,000; January 6, 1893, \$2,001,000. The capital is \$250,000, and the surplus has reached \$147,000. Thomas C. Acton, formerly Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, is President; Frank Tilford, of Park & Tilford, Vice-President; and Nelson J. H. Felge (formerly of the old Merchants Bank), Cashier. The Directors are: Those C. Acton, Samuel D. Babcock, J. S. Barnes, Frank Curtiss, Thomas Denny, Robert Goellet, G. G. Haven, R. V. Lewis, Geo. W. Loss, Jas. A. Roosevelt, John L. Riker, Elitha Root, John A. Stewart, G. H. Scribner, Jesse Seligman, Louis Stern, F. D. Tappan, Jno. T. Terry, and Frank Tilford.



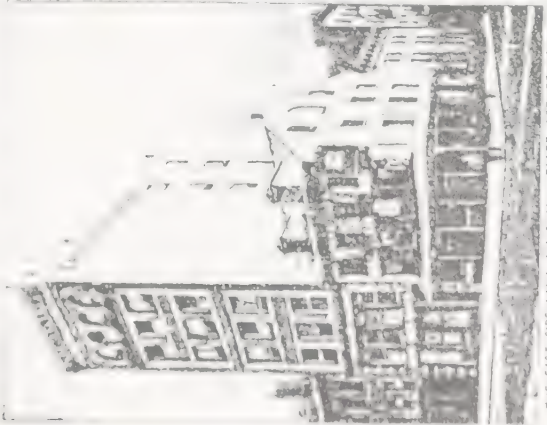
BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM, 39TH STREET.

Hamilton Bank is named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, the statesman and financier of the Revolution, whose home was not far from the bank's building, whose district was familiar to him. The bank was organized on January 12, 1888, and on the same day the Bank of Harlem was organized. On May 10, 1892, both banks consolidated under the name of the Hamilton Bank in New-York City, and soon afterward took the name of the Hamilton Bank.

The bank was organized to meet the demands for banking facilities in the new section of the city. At the time of consolidation David F. Porter, who had been President of the Bank of Harlem, was chosen President, a position he still occupies. In the Board of Directors are many names of prominent New-York business men and financiers who have business interests in this up-town district. The Directors are: David F. Porter, President of the Hamilton Bank; Charles B. Lockwick, President of the Hale and

Cashier; and E. A. Hendon, Assistant-Cashier. The Directors are Walter Lottgen, of Chicago; John A. Co., of Chicago; plumber; G. Wessels, of Chicago; Attorney; John Overman, of Chicago; bank, capitalist; Francis Hallock, of Chicago, Assistant-Cashier of the Chemical National Bank; Emanuel J. Meyers, of Hahn & Meyers, attorneys; Thomas S. Olive, of the New-York Biscuit Co.; Jacob Horowitz, jeweler; Martin Simon, baker; Samuel Cohn, of S. Cohn & Bro., shoes; and Thomas R. Munter, President.

An institution favored by the financial support and counsel of such a board of officers must be a tower of strength in the business community, rising above the transient perils of monetary panics.



THE EAST SIDE BANK, 118 GRAND STREET, BETWEEN ELM AND CROSBY STREETS.

152

New York



DISPERAY BATES

Pay to the order of	100 00/100	Dollars.
	100 00/100	

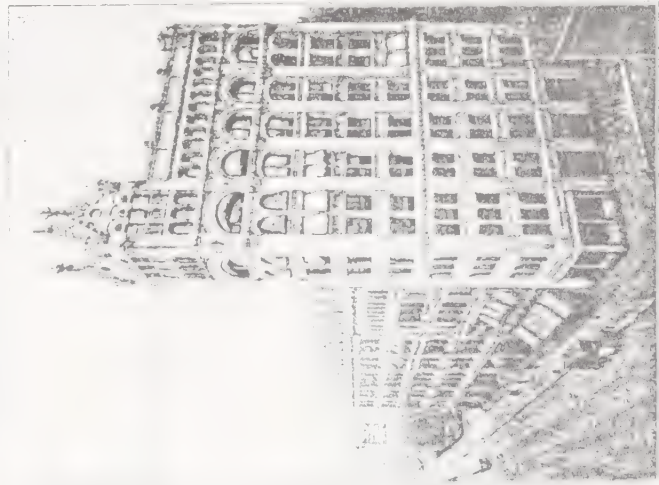
50. 11. 1881



McGhee, W. McMaster Mills, Max Naumburg, Elkan Naumburg, Chas. L. Tiffany, and Mrs. Lucy Fairweather.

The Board of Directors likewise includes names well known throughout the country: A. Newbold Morris, Wm. F. Strong, Obed Wheeler, John J. Astor, Joseph I. Aronson, D. S. Hammond, Wm. C. Whitney, Addison Cunnack, Wm. Ottum, David Aaron, E. Beinecke, Wm. C. Brewster, Woodbury G. Langdon, Ben. H. Frostow, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Joseph Park, Josiah M. Fiske, John L. Riker, and Ferdinand P. F. ale. The officers, who have been the same since the bank began business in 1891, are William C. Brewster, President; Woodbury G. Langdon, Vice-President; and W. McMaster Mills, Cashier.

The Sherman Bank, although one of the newest of New-York's financial institutions, starts out under such auspices as to give it a good position among the solid and progressive banks of the city. Its name commemorates one of America's greatest generals and noblest and most beloved patriots, General William T. Sherman; and is also suggestive of another name equally honored by Americans, Senator John Sherman, who, besides being one of the greatest statesmen, has been almost without a peer in his knowledge of financial matters. Moreover, it calls to mind the revolutionary patriot and statesman, Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, all together indicating that the name "Sherman" is peculiarly appropriate for a great American banking institution. The bank's quarters, elegant, spacious, and admirably arranged, are in the handsome McIntyre Building, on Broadway, at the corner of 18th Street, today one of the most frequented and thickly settled neighborhoods of the city. Its capital of \$200,000 is re-inforced by a surplus of \$100,000. Although it began business on June 10, 1892, it immediately obtained a large line of deposits, which were attracted to it from the business people and residents of the vicinity, and from a number of firms and corporations interested in the bank or drawn to it by its list of officers and stockholders, which comprises a thoroughly representative body of New-York business men. The officers are Charles F. Bulkley, President; Henry D. Northrop, Cashier; both veterans in banking circles. The Directors



SHERMAN BANK, BROADWAY, NORTHEAST CORNER OF 18TH STREET.

are William J. Arkell, of *Judge and Frank Leslie's*; Charles E. Bulkley, President of the *Whiting Mfg. Co.*; Jacob D. Butler, builder and real estate; William Crawford, of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson; George C. Flint, President of the G. C. Flint Company; Louis C. Fuller, President of the Electric Cutlery Co.; George B. Jacques, of Jacques & Mareus; George F. Johnson, Treasurer of the New-York Escut Co., and New-York Manager of the Diamond Match Co.; Eben McIntyre; John McLoughlin (Vice-President), of McLoughlin Bros.; Ludwig Nissen, diamond importer; Henry D. Northrop, Cashier; James H. Parker, President of the United-States National Bank; Douglass K. Satterlee; George P. Sheldon, President of the Phoenix Insurance Company; William K. Smith, of Worthington, Smith & Co.; Benjamin B. Van Derveer, of the Tenney Company; and Elihu C. Warner. The banking rooms of the Sherman Bank are among the most elegant in the city; and were specially designed for the best working facilities for the bank's officers and clerks, and the most satisfactory accommodations of the customers. There are entirely separate quarters for the holy patrons, and special rooms for customers who wish to look over private papers or have a secluded place for conferences.

The Franklin National Bank began business March 27, 1893, under promising conditions. With a capital of \$200,000, and a surplus of \$50,000, and immediate deposits of considerable amount, it had sufficient resources to command the confidence and patronage of its constituency. Its location, too, is in one of the most populous and energetic sections of the city, where the industries and trades are especially diversified. Its bank building is at the corner of Greenwich and Dey Streets, midway between Broadway and the North River, in the premises formerly occupied by the North-River Bank, a building especially constructed for banking purposes. Its President



FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK, GREENWICH AND DEY STREETS.

is the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, who for four years past has been the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at New York, a position which can be filled only by a man of unquestioned ability and a full of extreme conservatism and exceptional integrity. The Vice-President is Charles F. James, and the Cashier is Nathan D. Daboll. The Board of Directors includes Joseph Beckel, C. S. Bramford, John Byrne, Philip Carpenter, E. M. Cutler, Brent Cook, Wm. James, Hugo Joseph, Charles H. Parsons, Joseph, Charles F. James, N. William C. Roberts, Arthur W. Talcott, Dillon C. Willoughby, Charles F. James, N. D. Daboll and Ellis H. Roberts. The measure of success thus far secured promises that the bank is to be one of the strong and prosperous institutions of the city.

The Foreign Banking Houses of New York form an important and useful part of the financial machinery of the country, and no account of the organization of wealth and commerce in the great city would be complete without a description of their functions, and a reference to some of the leading firms in this line which, in wealth, influence, and volume of business, rival the largest of incorporated financial institutions. The banking business of Europe, it is well known, is more largely conducted as a matter of private enterprise than is the case here; and great firms — the Rothschilds, with their branches and connections in every city of Europe, are powers of the first magnitude in the world of money, banking, it is fair to say, in the Banks of England and of France. The private financial houses of Wall Street are the extension of this system to the United States, and through the link they maintain with the bankers of London, Paris, Berlin, and other cities, substitute the link which binds together the financial systems of the two continents.

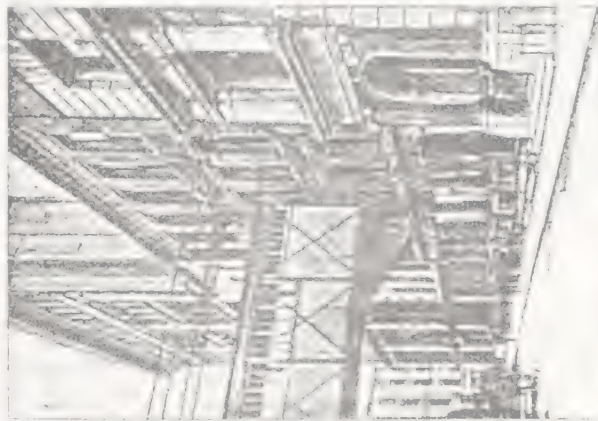
The most important of their duties is furnishing the facilities for the payment of debts incurred in Europe, or *à vue*. These bankers are the purveyors of the drafts which American shippers draw upon foreign buyers of their goods, and on the other hand the drafts which they draw upon their correspondents when sold to our importers, are the medium through which our foreign-exchange market is settled. This constitutes the country's foreign-exchange market, which business, being entirely concentrated at New York, forms one of the city's strongest titles to its financial supremacy. The magnitude of these transactions is seldom appreciated. Yet it is estimated by competent authorities that the volume of transactions which the foreign banking-houses of New York perform in the course of a year, including purchases of commercial drafts, sales of American securities on European markets, or the issuance of letters of credit to merchants in this country, foot up not less than \$20,000,000,000. Another important function performed by these banking-houses is the representation in this country of the interests of foreign countries in American securities. Through their agency the stocks and bonds of foreign governments and other corporations are placed in the hands of our investors, and the important factors in the general conduct of railroad affairs, and the operations of corporations in the money market is a hardly less important line of their usefulness. Large companies desirous to effect loans on favorable terms, and to transact business with private bankers, and other financial institutions, find in these houses the services also applied for by them as a means of adjusting the balance of their accounts, and of re-organization. Great wealth, influence, and ability are their qualifications for these duties, and they are, therefore, the representatives of the investing public in the money market. Most of their houses are connected through their participation in one or more of our partnerships with the stock and various other exchanges, and furnish facilities for the operations which they carry on therein for their clients. It is a sign of the activity of these institutions.

Morgan & Co. enjoy the distinction of being the most noted financial institution in Wall Street, it is to say, in America. Their establishment occupies the Drexel Building, at the southeast corner of Broad and Nassau Streets. This building, which cost the then unheard-of sum of \$1,000,000, is a very actively American origin, having been formed in the early days of the American Republic, by the firm of Drexel & Co., one of the oldest and richest of American banking houses, and the great interest and power repre-

sentated by Junius S. Morgan of London (the partner of the late George Peabody and his son, J. Pierpont Morgan). The latter, with Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, are now the heads of the establishment, the Philadelphia house of the Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co., in Paris, and J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, being closely connected. The firm is rated, from point of capital, in the lists of millions, and is one of the leading drawers of foreign exchange. Its pre-eminence, however, is due to successful participation in some of the greatest financial operations in connection with the placing of railroad loans, or the re-organization of bankrupt or involved corporations, the West Shore and the Reading properties being conspicuous instances of the latter. The firm exercises a supremacy in the history of American financial affairs.

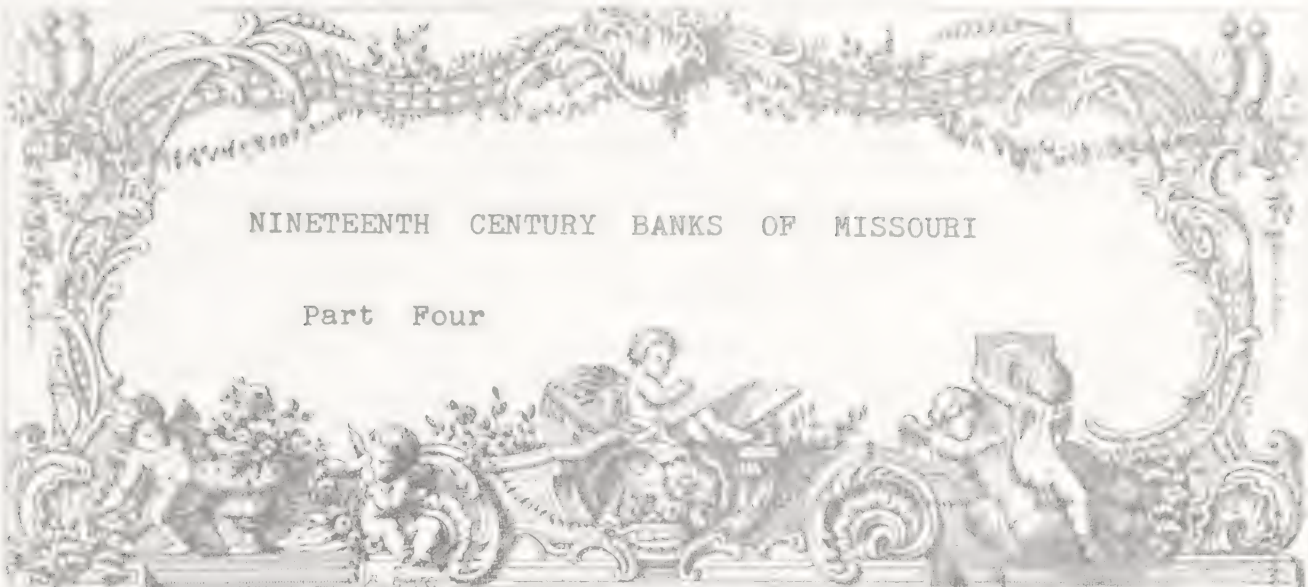
Maitland, Phelps & Co., merchants and bankers, at 22 and 24 Exchange Place, have a history which runs back over a period of nearly a hundred years. The house was established in 1796 by James Lenox, an ancestor of the late Robert Lenox of New York, and William Maitland, under the firm name of Jas. Lenox & Wm. Maitland. In 1812 Robert Maitland, of Virginia and afterwards David S. Kennedy were partners, and the firm became L. Maitland & Co., and then Kennedy, Maitland, and later Maitland, Kennedy & Co., and Maitland, Kennedy & Co.

The house under the name of Maitland, Phelps & Co. began on the 1st of January, 1837, and was continued under this name up to the present time by Royal Phelps, than whom no other banker perhaps better known in this city, did more for the generation, was the partner of the firm from 1837 to 1884. With the death of Mr. Phelps, the firm was continued by Robert Co. Butler, and the name changed to Maitland, Phelps & Co., Exchange Place between William and Hanover Streets.



MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., EXCHANGE PLACE BETWEEN WILLIAM AND HANOVER STREETS.

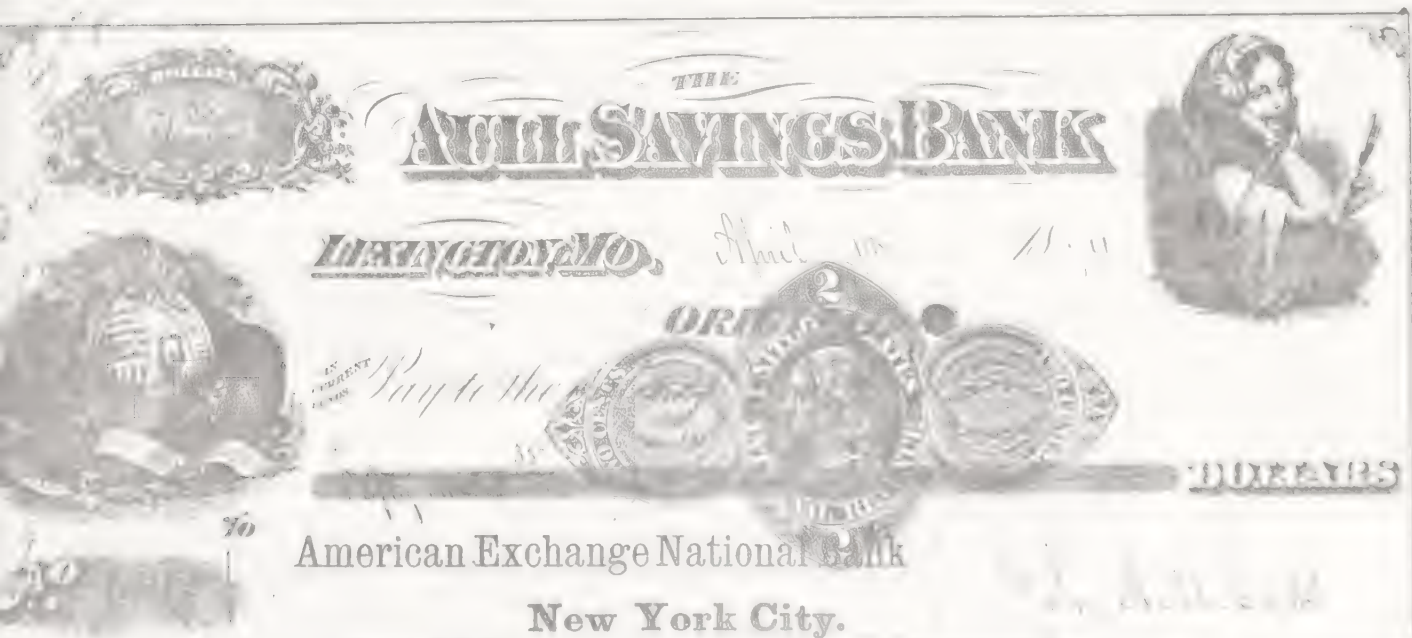
Mr. Phelps was succeeded as senior partner by Mr. Coppell in 1892, Mr. Maitland, having taken up his residence in England. The partners now are George Coppell, Gerald T. Hoar, and John T. Maitland. The latter is the head of the firm, which is a commercial business, is well known in South America, Cuba, etc., and besides this does the general domestic and foreign banking business, issuing Letters of Credit and drawing exchange on London and Paris, and are financial agents for a number of large railroad and other corpora-



NINETEENTH CENTURY BANKS OF MISSOURI

Part Four

This is a listing of every bank, banker and issuer of scrip known to have operated in Missouri during the 19th century. In the right margin, I have indicated collectables known to exist for that bank as follows: checks or drafts (C); banknotes (N); scrip (S); tokens or medals (T); postcards showing bank building (P); published history (H). Anyone having comments or additional information is asked to contact the author: Bruce W. Smith Box 7201 Ft. Wayne, IN 46807.



LABELLE

John I. Agnew Bank Org. 1889 Still operating in 1906.
 Home Savings Bank Org. 1894 Still operating in 1906.
 La Belle Savings Bank Org. 1875 Still operating in 1920.

LACLEDE

Citizens Bank Org. 1897 Closed before 1906.
 Farmers Bank (first) Org. 1889 Closed 1895
 Succeeded by Lomax, Standly & Macy Bank
 Farmers Bank (second) Org. 1897 This may have been an
 attempt to reorganize the old Farmers Bank.
 Not listed in 1906 directory.
 Lomax & Standly Bank Successor to Lomax, Standly & Macy Bank.
 Still operating in 1906.
 Lomax, Standly & Macy Bank Org. 1895 By 1898 had become
 Lomax & Standly Bank.

LADDONIA

Bank of Laddonia (first) Org. 1884 Closed 1892.
 Also known as E. C. Kennen Bank
 Bank of Laddonia (second) Org. 1892 Still operating in 1906.
 Farmers Bank Org. 1895 Closed 1927 (or 1930)
 Absorbed by Commercial Bank

LA GRANGE

First National Bank Org. 1871 Closed 1876 N
 Successor to La Grange Savings Bank (first)
 La Grange Savings Bank Org. 1866 Closed 1871
 Succeeded by First National Bank
 La Grange Savings Bank (second) Org. 1876 (?) Still operating 1906.
 Union Bank of Missouri (branch) Org. 1859 Closed 1865 (or 1867) N

LAMAR

C. H. Brown & Company Bank Org. 1872 Still operating in 1906
 though name changed in 1891 to C. H. Brown Banking
 Company. Successor to Brown & Wills Bank.
 Brown & Avery Bank Org. 1868 Closed 1870
 Succeeded by Brown & Wills Bank
 Brown & Wills Bank Org. 1870 Closed 1872
 Successor to Brown & Avery Bank
 Succeeded by C. H. Brown & Co. Bank
 Burr, Hunt & Company Bank Org. ? Closed 1886
 Succeeded by Jacob Hunt & Company Bank
 F. Egger & Sons Bank Org. 1881 Closed between 1889 and 1895.
 Succeeded by Thomas Egger Bank.
 Operated a branch at Appleton, Missouri.

LAMAR (cont.)

Thomas Egger Bank Org. between 1889 and 1895 Still
operating in 1906. Successor to F. Egger & Sons.
First National Bank (first) Org. 1889 Closed 1934. N
Succeeded by First National Bank (second)
Jacob Hunt & Company Bank Org. 1886 Closed before 1889
Successor to Burr, Hunt & Company Bank
James H. Neal & Company Bank Org. 1875 Closed 1876
James H. Neal Bank Org. 1876 Closed before 1889
Successor to J. H. Neal & Company Bank
M. N. Wills Bank Org. 1885 Closed 1892
Successor to M. N. Wills & Company Bank
M. N. Wills & Company Bank Org. 1881 Closed 1885

LA MONTE

La Monte Bank Org. 1883 Still operating in 1906

LANCASTER

Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank Org. 1892 Still operating 1906.
First National Bank Org. 1875 Closed November 1876
Succeeded by Schuyler County Bank
Hays Bank Org. 1886 Closed between 1895 and 1906.
Schuyler County Bank Org. 1876 Still operating in 1906.
Successor to First National Bank

LA PLATA

Bank of La Plata Org. 1898 Still operating in 1906.
La Plata Savings Bank Org. 1876 Chartered 1882. Still P
operating in 1906. Same as G. N. Sharp Bank.
George N. Sharp Bank same as La Plata Savings Bank.

LAREDO

Bank of Laredo (first) Org. 1889 Closed before 1895.
Commercial Bank Org. 1890 Became Bank of
Laredo (second) in 1913.

LATHROP

Clinton County Bank Org. 1883 Absorbed by Lathrop Bank 1884.
Bank of Fred Edwards Operating in 1877, closed before 1895.
Farmers & Traders Bank Org. 1884 Reorganized 1895 but
closed before 1906.
Lathrop Bank Org. 1879 (or 1876) Still operating in 1915. C
Absorbed Clinton County Bank in 1884.
Stearns & Edwards Bank Org. 1869 or 1870 Closed before 1895.

LATOURE

Bank of Latour Org. 1895 Still operating in 1919.

LAWSON

Commercial Bank Org. 1892 Still operating in 1919.

Lawson Bank Org. 1883 Still operating in 1919.

H

LEBANON

Bank of Lebanon Org. 1887 Still operating in 1906.

George H. Greenleaf Bank Org. 1872 Became Laclede
County Bank in 1876.

Laclede County Bank (first) Org. 1876 Succeeded by
Bank of Lebanon in 1887. Successor to G. H.
Greenleaf Bank.

Laclede County Bank (second) Org. 1889 Closed between
1895 and 1906.

J. A. Sterling & Brother Bank Org. 1873 Closed 1874.

J. S. Sterling & Son Bank Org. 1872 Became J. A. Sterling
& Brother Bank in 1873. Successor to P. Vinton & Co.

P. Vinton & Company Bank Org. 1869 (or earlier) Became
J. S. Sterling & Son in 1872.

LEES SUMMIT

Bank of Lees Summit Org. 1884 Still operating in 1947.

Successor to R. B. George & Company Bank.

A. H. Colbern & Company Bank Org. 1868 (?) Succeeded by
A. H. Powell & Company Bank in 1878.

Colburn & Hargis Bank Operating in 1869 and 1870.

Farmers Bank of Lees Summit Org. 1889 Still operating in 1919.

R. B. George & Company Bank Org. 1883 Became Bank of
Lees Summit in 1884. Probably same as Thornton &
George Bank.

A. H. Powell & Company Bank Org. 1878 Succeeded by Thornton
& George Bank in 1883. Successor to A. H. Colbern
& Company. By 1881 name had been changed to A. H.
Powell & Son.

Thornton & George Bank Org. 1883 Probably same as R. B.
George & Company Bank. Successor to A. H. Powell & Son.

LEETON

Bank of Leeton Org. 1896 Still operating in 1919.

LEMONVILLE (now LEMONS)

Campbell & Payne Banking Company Org. between 1895 and 1898.
Closed before 1906.
Matthew & Marshall Bank Org. 1903 or 1904 Still operating 1919.

LEWISTOWN

Lewis County Exchange Bank Org. 1898 Still operating 1919.
Lewistown Savings Bank Org. 1891 Still operating 1919.

LEXINGTON

Robert Aull Bank Org. 1843 or 1849 Closed 1858 in favor of Farmers Bank, but reopened in 1866 when the latter closed. Became Aull Savings bank in 1870. This was the first Missouri bank to be organized outside of St. Louis.
Aull Savings Bank Org. 1870 Chartered 1871. Became Lafayette County Bank in 1880. Successor to Robert Aull Bank. C
Bank of the State of Missouri (branch) Opened 1845 Closed 1857. This branch was transferred to Louisiana, Missouri. N
City of Lexington scrip. The city is reported to have issued scrip in the late 1870's but no examples are known. S
Commercial Bank Org. 1884 Still operating today. C H
Farmers Bank of Missouri (parent branch) Org. 1857 Closed 1866. (other sources say closed 1869). Succeeded and was succeeded by Robert Aull Bank. Had branches at Liberty, Paris, Neosho and possibly St. Louis. C N
Lafayette County Bank Org. 1880 Closed between 1898 and 1906. Succeeded Aull Savings Bank.
Lexington Savings Bank Org. 1869 Still operating 1919. C
Bank of William Linrick Org. 1854 or earlier Closed 1877.
Alexander Mitchell & Company Bank Org. 1865 or earlier. Closed 1868. Somehow connected with Morrison, Mitchell & Company Bank.
Wm. Morrison & Company Bank Org. 1868 Became Morrison-Wentworth Bank in 1874. Successor to Morrison, Mitchell & Company. C
Morrison, Mitchell & Company Bank Org. 1864 (?) Became Wm. Morrison & Company in 1868.
Morrison-Wentworth Bank Org. 1874 Still operating in 1906. C
Traders Bank Org. 1893 Still operating in 1921. C

LIBERAL

Bank of Liberal (first) Org. 1885 (or 1888) Closed 1898.
 Bank of Liberal (second) Org. 1899 Still operating in 1919.
 Exchange Bank Org. 1894 Closed between 1898 and 1906.

LIBERTY

Clay County Savings Bank Org. 1864 Closed 1866.
 Closed due to robbery, said to have been the first by
 Jesse James. The bank has been restored and is now a museum.
 Commercial Bank Org. 1896 Still operating in 1919.
 Successor to Commercial Savings Bank.
 Commercial Savings Bank Org. 1866 Became Commercial Bank 1896.
 Successor to Farmers Bank.
 Farmers Bank of Missouri (branch) Opened 1858 Closed 1866.
 Succeeded by Commercial Savings Bank. N
 First National Bank Org. 1887 Still operating today. C N
 Liberty Savings Association Org. 1864 or 1865 Closed
 between 1899 and 1906.
 Miller & Bird Bank operating in 1856
 Kemp H. Woods Jr. & Company Bank Org. 1888 Closed 1895.

LICKING

Bank of Licking Org. 1893 Closed between 1910 and 1919. C

LINCOLN

Farmers Bank Org. 1890 Still operating today.

LINN

Bank of Osage County Org. 1892 Still operating in 1919.

LINN CREEK

Bank of Linn Creek Org. 1895 Closed 1897
 Camden County Bank Org. 1894 Still operating in 1919.

LINNEUS

Combs & Wilkerson Bank Org. 1877 (or earlier) Became
 Farmers & Merchants Bank in 1889.
 Farmers & Merchants Bank Org. 1889 Still operating in 1919.
 Successor to Combs & Wilkerson Bank.
 Moore & Mullins Banking Company Org. 1896 Became Linn County
 State Bank in 1974.

LINWOOD

Farmers & Merchants Bank Org. 1887

In 1887 Bankers Magazine reported the opening of this bank. On December 26, 1888, the State of Missouri granted the bank charter number 539. I have been unable, however, to locate this town or any further information on the bank.

LOCK SPRINGS

Bank of Lock Springs Org. 1895 Still operating in 1919.

LOCKWOOD

Bank of Lockwood (first) Org. 1883 Chartered 1888 Closed 1895.

Bank of Lockwood (second) Org. 1896 Still operating in 1919.

Also called H. Gillman & Son Bank.

H. Gillman & Son Bank same as Bank of Lockwood (second)

Gillman, Burns & Company Bank Org. 1894 Probably became H. Gillman & Son Bank.

Bank of A. Lack Org. 1896 Closed 1897.

Lack, Burns & Company Bank Org. 1887 Closed before 1890.

Successor to Pyle, Harris & Company Bank.

Pyle, Harris & Company Bank Org. 1885 (or earlier) Became

Lack, Burns & Company in 1887. Bought out Taggart, Lindsey & Company in 1885.

Taggart, Lindsey & Company Bank Org. 1883 Absorbed by Pyle, Harris & Company in 1885.

LOUISIANA

Bank of Louisiana Org. 1887 Still operating today.

Absorbed Exchange National Bank in 1887.

Bank of Pike County Org. 1871 Failed 1877.

Bank of the State of Missouri (branch) (opened 1857 Closed 1866 or 1867. This branch moved here from Lexington.

City of Louisiana scrip. Scrip was issued by the city in 1862. N

City Savings Bank Org. 1870 (?) Closed 1870. S

Commercial Bank Org. 1877 (or earlier) Became Mercantile Bank in 1880.

Exchange Bank Org. 1881 Became Exchange National Bank 1884.

Exchange National Bank Org. 1884 Closed 1887 Absorbed by Bank of Louisiana. N

R. Holtzclaw & Company Bank Org. 1878 or earlier Succeeded by Rhea & Block in 1879.

Louisiana Savings Bank Org. 1867 (or earlier) Closed 1870.

Mercantile Bank Org. 1880 Became Mercantile National Bank in 1884 but dropped national charter in 1891 and reverted to old name. Still operating today. Succeeded Commercial Bank.

Mercantile National Bank Org. 1884 Closed 1891. see preceding.

National Savings Bank Operating 1870 but closed before 1877.

Rhea & Block Bank Org. 1879 Closed between 1881 and 1890. Succeeded R. Holtzclaw & Company.

LOWRY CITY

Lowry City Bank Org. 1884 (other sources say 1903)
Still operating today.

LUCERNE

Farmers Bank Org. 1889 Closed between 1906 and 1919.

LUDLOW

Farmers Bank Org. 1889 Probably became Farmers National
Bank in 1907.

LURAY

Central Bank of Luray Org. 1890 Chartered 1892 Still
operating in 1919. Also known as J. C. Stauffer Bank.

LUTESVILLE

Bollinger County Bank Org. 1891 Merged with Peoples Bank
in 1911 to form Consolidated Bank.

MACON CITY

Bairds & Wright Bank same as Exchange Bank
Bank of Macon Org. 1885 Merged into State Exchange Bank 1896.
Citizens Bank Org. 1899 Closed between 1906 and 1919.
Epperson, Shepherd & Towner Bank same as Farmers & Traders Bank.
Exchange Bank of Bairds & Wright Org. 1883 Closed before 1889.
Farmers & Traders Bank Org. 1877 Closed 1882.

Also known as Epperson, Shepherd & Towner Bank.

First National Bank Org. 1883 Absorbed by State Exchange Bank in 1908. Successor to Scovern, Logan & Wilson Bank.

Macon-Atlanta State Bank Current directories give the organization
date of 1893 for this bank. State directories say it
was chartered in 1895. However this title was not used
till after 1919. This bank appears to be the consolidation
of three or four old banks.

Macon Savings Bank Org. between 1870 and 1876 Closed 1882.

Melone & Epperson Bank Org. 1866 (or earlier) Closed 1872.

National Savings Bank Org. 1873 Closed before 1877.

Scovern, Logan & Wilson Bank Org. 1882 Became First National
Bank in 1883.

George A. Shortridge & Company Bank Operating in 1865.

MACON CITY (cont.)

State Exchange Bank Org. 1893 Still operating in 1919.
 Absorbed Bank of Macon in 1896. Absorbed First National
 Bank in 1908.
 B. N. Tracy & Son Bank Org. 1868 (or earlier) Closed 1876.
 Tracy & Henry Bank Org. 1868 Probably same as preceeding.

MADISON

J. R. Chowning Banking Company Org. 1888 Became Madison
 Bank in 1890.
 Madison Bank Org. 1890 Still operating today.
 Sucessor to J.R. Chowning Bank.

MAITLAND

Bank of Maitland Org. 1896 Closed before 1906.
 Farmers Bank Org. 1881 Still operating in 1919. C
 Peoples Bank Org. 1895 Still operating in 1919.

MALDEN

Dunklin County Bank Org. 1890 Still operating in 1919.

MALTA BEND

Bank of Malta Bend Org. 1890 Still operating in 1919.
 Sucessor to Palmer & Smith Bank.
 Palmer & Smith Bank Org. 1884 (or earlier) Became
 Bank of Malta Bend in 1890.

MANSFIELD

Bank of Mansfield Org. 1891 Still operating today.
 Absorbed J. C. Spence & Company Bank in 1896.
 J. C. Spence & Company Bank Org. 1894 Merged into Bank
 of Mansfield in August 1896.

MARCELINE

Bank of Marceline Org. 1888 Closed between 1898 and 1906.
 Santa Fe Exchange Bank Org. 1888 Closed 1898.

MARIONVILLE

Bank of Marionville Org. 1886 Still operating in 1919.

MARSHALL

Bank of Marshall Org. 1892 Still operating in 1919.
 Bank of Saline (County) Org. 1887 Still operating in 1919.
 Probably sucessor to First National Bank.
 Cordell & Dunnica Banking Company Org. 1879 Closed 1892.
 Succeeded Saline County Bank.
 Cordell & Montague Bank Org. 1872 Became Saline County Bank
 in 1874. Sucessor to Dunnica, Cordell & Montague.
 Dunnica, Cordell & Company Bank Org. 1868 (or earlier)
 Became Cordell & Montague Bank in 1872.
 Dunnica, Cordell & Eakin Bank Org. 1868 Became Dunnica,
 Cordell & Montague Bank in 1870.
 Dunnica, Cordell & Montague Bank Org. 1870 Became Cordell &
 Montague in 1872. Sucessor to Dunnica, Cordell & Eakin.
 Farmers Savings Bank Org. 1879 Still operating today. C
 This bank was originally organized in 1870 at P
 Waverly, Missouri and moved to Marshall in 1879.
 First National Bank Org. 1883 Closed 1887 Probably N
 succeeded by Bank of Saline.
 Gilliam & Doak Bank Org. 1873 (or earlier) Closed 1878.
 Labor Exchange (branch #183) Issued scrip in 1897. S
 Saline County Bank Org. 1874 Became Cordell & Dunnica
 in 1879. Sucessor to Cordell & Montague bank.
 Strother, Doak & Company Bank Operating in 1872.
 Wood & Huston Bank Org. 1874 Still operating today. C P H
 According to one source, this bank was founded in
 1869 at Arrow Rock and later moved to Marshall.

MARSHFIELD

Bank of Marshfield (first) Org. 1885 Probably became
 State Bank of Marshfield in 1890. In 1890 this bank
 applied for a national charter, hoping to become the
 First National Bank, but the charter was not granted.
 Citizens Bank Org. 1896 Still operating in 1919.
 Merchants & Farmers Bank Org. 1888 Closed 1896.
 State Bank of Marshfield Org. 1890 Closed 1896.
 Probably succeeded Bank of Marshfield.
 Webster County Bank Org. 1875 Closed 1884.

MARTINSBURG

French & Girard Banking Company Org. 1871 Closed 1873.
 Martinsburg Bank Org. 1893 Still operating today.

MARYVILLE

George S. Baker & Company Bank Org. 1868 Succeeded by
 Nodaway Valley Bank in 1873.
 Baker, Saunders & Company Bank Org. 1875 Succeeded by
 Maryville National Bank in 1890.
 Farmers Bank Org. 1877 (or earlier) Became First National
 Bank in 1884.
 First National Bank Org. 1884 Closed 1931. N
 Successor to Farmers Bank.
 Fisher & French Bank Org. 1871 Succeeded by Fisher,
 Jackson & Company Bank in 1873.
 Fisher, Jackson & Company Bank Org. 1873 Closed between 1877 and 1881
 Maryville National Bank Org. 1890 Closed 1913 N
 Successor to Baker, Saunders & Company. Succeeded by
 Farmers Trust Company.
 Nodaway Valley Bank Org. 1873 Still operating today. H T
 Successor to George S. Baker & Company Bank.
 Frather & Robinson Bank same as Nodaway Valley Bank
 Real Estate Bank Org. 1896 Still operating in 1919

MAYSVILLE

Bank of Maysville Org. 1871 Closed before 1877.
 Dekalb County Bank Org. 1863 Closed 1897.
 Exchange Bank of Dekalb County Org. 1897 Still operating 1919.
 Germania Bank Org. 1894 Still operating in 1906.
 Probably became Kochan Banking Company.
 Maysville Bank Org. 1876 Still operating in 1906. C
 Successor to Maysville Exchange Bank.
 Maysville Exchange Bank Org. 1871 or 1872 Became C
 Maysville Bank in 1876.

MAYVIEW

American Bank Org. between 1881 and 1889 Closed before 1895.
 Bank of Mayview Org. 1891 Closed 1897.





THE STOCK MARKET

WORLD COIN NEWS

I'd like to call to the attention of our members the weekly newspaper, World Coin News. Though primarily concerned with world coins and paper money, over the past two or three years, the paper has paid an increasing attention to world stocks and bonds. This shouldn't be suprising since the paper's editor, Russ Rulau, was one of the organizers of the CCRT. Assistant editor, Trey Foerester, is also a CCRT member and president of the Traverer's Check Society.

A front page story in the September 25 issue of WCN concerns a stock certificate found in New York recently that has a current value of 2.5 million dollars! The 100 share certificate was issued in the late 1800's by the Texas Pacific Land Trust, and is exchangeable for 53,000 shares of Texaco Inc. The certificate turned up in the vault of a New York branch of Wells Fargo Bank, where it had been since the 1890's.

Also of interest to stock & bond collectors: Trial Listing of Canadian Securities by Russ Rulau (August 7 issue); Trial Listing of Mexican Securities by Russ Rulau (June 5 issue) and a supplement in the September 25 issue; Colonial Africa Trial Listing by Russ Rulau (October 16 issue). In addition to listings and illustrations, these last few articles also contain current collectors values for the securities listed.

AN 18TH CENTURY U.S. STOCK

The October issue of Bank Note Reporter contains a story by Neil Sowards on a book of stock certificates he obtained at the St. Louis ANA this summer. The book contained 46 issued stock certificates, all dated 1793, on the Rancocus Toll Bridge Company (Pennsylvania?). The stocks were stuck between the pages of the company's account and record book, which among other things, lists the stock holders and a schedual of tolls and the amounts of such tolls paid. The certificates bear no vignette but are printed on paper watermarked: J.G. & CO. BRANDYWINE.

NEW BOOK

Stanley Gibbons Ltd. has published a booklet titled: Collecting Old Bonds And Shares. Authored by Robin Hendy, the 32 page booklet is an illustrated guide to the history and collecting of old stocks and bonds. Among the illustrations in this very interesting book is a certificate on Playboy Enterprises with nude vignette.

AUCTION ACTION

Some prices realized from Stanley Gibbons "Scripophily" auction sale of March 29: Bulgaria 1926 bearer bond for 500 pounds realized \$520; same issue bond for 1000 pounds brought \$860; 1928 bearer bond for 500 pounds \$500; same issue bond for 1000 pounds \$900; China Chinese Imperial Government 4½% gold loan 1898 bearer bond for 25 pounds issued by the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank (unissued) brought \$3100; same issue for 50 pounds also brought \$3100; Chinese Government 5% gold loan of 1912 1000 pound bearer bond \$1400; Government of the Chinese Republic/Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. 8% Treasury bill (1918) for 1000 pounds realized \$5400; Germany City of Dresden 5½% sterling loan of 1927 bearer bond for 500 pounds \$1020; Panama Panama Canal Company 1883 bearer bond for 500 francs \$108; another dated 1887 \$72; Puerto Rico Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico 7% bond for 100 pesos 1895 brought \$64. For fuller results of this and other Stanley Gibbons auctions, see Paper Money magazine.

PRICELISTS

A two part list of Chinese and other far eastern stocks and bonds, totaling 60 pages, has been released by Nicefale Limited, 63 St. John Street, London EC1M 4AN, England. The lists contain a lot of information including tables on how to read and date the bonds. Several bonds are illustrated. Stanley Gibbons has another pricelist of bonds available but we did not have a copy to examine at press time.

RECORD SETTER

The highest price ever paid for a bond -- \$31,500 -- was achieved September 13th in a Stanley Gibbons auction. The record price was obtained for an Imperial Chinese Government 500 pound Gold Loan bond of 1898 issued by the Deutsch Asiatische Bank. Only 19 specimens of the bond are known to exist. The October 31 issue of Coin World contains a photograph of Howard Fraser, chairman of Stanley Gibbons and William Fieldhouse, chairman of Letraset International, discussing the bond.


STILL GOOD !

That Texas Land Trust stock certificate mentioned on the preceeding page is in the new again; a number of individuals and organizations have laid claim to the certificate. The certificate was found in a Wells Fargo bank, but the bank is uncertain to whom the certificate belongs nor do they know how they came into possession of it. Key figure in the mystery was Captain J. R. DeLamar, an American mining magnate of the late 19th century. During 1896-97 Wells Fargo, acting for DeLamar, attempted to collect a debt owed him by Joseph S. Decker. The certificate is mentioned in correspondence on this matter, but it is not clear what connection DeLamar had with the certificate.



We buy and sell old bonds
 and stock certificates.
 Please send us any offers
 you have or ask for our
 current price list.

STANLEY GIBBONS CURRENCY LTD.
 395 STRAND, LONDON WC2R 0LX



THE CLEARINGHOUSE



The purpose of this section of the Check List is to enable our members to buy, sell or exchange checks, stock certificates and related items in order to expand your collection or help someone else to expand his. These ads are ****FREE****. However, members are asked to submit new ads from time to time; some of the ads here have not been changed in years! Ads should be sent to the editor at P.O. Box 7201, Ft. Wayne, IN. 46807.



WANTED: Missouri Banking Material; Banknotes, scrip, checks, drafts, bank tokens & medals, postcards showing bank buildings, bank reports and bank directories. Will pay cash or trade for items needed for my collection. I have 20,000 checks from all over the country to trade. Bruce Smith, Box 7201, Ft. Wayne, IN 46807

Buy, Sell, And Trade old bonds, stocks, deeds, wills, and historic paper. Set of three unclipped foreign government bond coupons, \$5. Set of tree from different governments, \$5. These genuine 3-color or 4-color dishonored coupons are minature gov't checks, engraved & beautifully printed with vignette, payable to bearer. If "payable in gold" or "in gold coin", \$7.50. SASE appreciated. H.P. Beck, 523 West 121 St. New York, N.Y. 10027.

WANTED: Old Philadelphia material; Books, pamphlets, documents, checks, newspapers, etc.. Lee Shugar, 618 Colebrook Rd. Philadelphia, Pa. 19115.

- SELL OR TRADE: Several hundred American and European **Bank Histories**. Am interested in American, Canadian, and Scottish Banknotes; also Scottish cheques. John Cormack; 32 Lincoln Ave.; Little Lever, Bolton, Lancashire BL3 1HE, England
- WANTED: Checks, drafts, etc; on Donahoe, Ralston, and Co. - Fretz and Ralston - and Garrison Morgan, Fretz and Ralston, all of San Francisco. Harmon M. Weeks; Box 623; New Rockford, ND. 58356
- WANTED: Documents franked with 19th century U.S. adhesive revenues. Michael Mahler; 3100 Sawtelle Blvd. #2; W. Los Angeles, CA 90066
- WANTED: Buying old Cincinnati material: Obsolete notes, fiscal paper, post cards, books and banking histories, etc: Robert Flaig; 1652 Pinebluff Lane; Cincinnati, Ohio 45230
- WANTED: Needed to complete my collection of cancelled checks, in the following amounts: 1¢, 2¢, 4¢, 6¢, and 12¢. Also checks from U.S. Territories Herman L. Boraker; Box 204; Rocky Ford, CO 81067
- WANTED: Directories before 1935, Comptroller Reports, postcards of old banks (interior and exterior views), bank commemorative booklets and bank history books. John Hickman; Box 260; Des Moines, Iowa 50301
- WANTED: Checks from any bank or business with "HEALD" as part of the name, or with any signer or payee named "HEALD". William R. Heald; 2018 Palm Ave.; Sanger, CA 93657
- WANTED: Information about watermarked checks in your collection. Please contact me with what you have; I'll exchange information on what I have so far and on what I still need. Your contributions to this research project will be very much appreciated. Raymond H. Rathjen; 4047 Graham St.; Pleasanton, CA 94566
- WANTED: U.S. Loan Office Certificates from 1770s to 1790s. Please describe and price. Bill Anderson; 16 Pickwick Drive; Commack, N.Y. 11725
- WANTED: Checks and other material related to banks of Sacramento, CA and of Colorado, especially Las Animas. Please send description and price. David Thompson; Box 429; McLean, VA 22101
- WANTED: Iowa bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, etc: Check or draft from any state with vignettes. Larry Adams; 969 Park Circle; Boone, Iowa 50036
- WANTED: Clearinghouse certificates and scrip, checks payable only through a clearinghouse (any state), and older checks on banks now closed or merged in Washington State. Will trade other checks or buy. T.W. Sheehan; Box 14; Seattle, WA 98111
- TRADE: Want bank bags, deposit slips, modern checks or bank envelopes with bank name imprinted. Will trade 100 checks at one time. Joe Vaughn; 912 N.Washington; Liberal, Kansas 67901
- WANTED: Old postmarks, especially July 1, 1971, from Washington, Oregon, Kansas, Nevada, Utah, Rhode Island, Indiana, and Iowa. Ebert Reiter, RFD 1, Canton, MO 63435
- TRADE: Checks from my area for checks from your area. Mark J. Haley, Route 1, Box 179; Waseca, Minn. 56093

- WANTED: Political checks. Checks with political committee "logo" imprinted or stamped. Also political contribution checks wanted. Send detailed description and asking price. Member CCRT, APIC, APPA. Samuel Shelist, 1632 South Blvd., Evanston, Illinois 60202
- WANTED: Will buy or trade for Florida checks and bank documents... have a great deal of trading material. Pat V. Provenza; 203 Zoratoa Ave.; St. Augustine, Florida 32084
- WANTED: Pennsylvania banking material such as checks, National currency, Obsolete notes, bank history books and bank directories. Also tokens and medals. Especially anything of Lancaster, Pa. M. Miller, Box 332, Landisville, Pennsylvania 17538
- SALE: India 19th century bills of exchange-onprinted revenue stamped paper of small size with portrait of Queen Victoria-paper watermarked. Y. Ahuja; 1950 Kennedy Road, Apt. 914; Scarborough, Ontario M1P 4S9 Canada
- WANTED: U.S. Postal Note material, Series 1883-94 and Series 1945-51. Please write describing material available for offer. J.E. Noll; Box 16392, Irvine, California 92713
- WANTED: Virginia Banking material such as checks, National currency, obsolete notes. Also Virginia tokens. Elvin B. Miller, Box 1133, Leesburg, VA 22075
- WANTED: Missouri banking material, including National currency, checks, obsolete notes and others from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Carondelet, and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Rte. 2, Gerald, MO 63037
- WANTED: U.S. Government, Treasury checks. (Treasurer or Ass't Treasurer of the U.S.)...also U.S. Postal Money Orders. Larry Adams, 969 Park Circle, Boone, Iowa 50036
- WANTED: Early Dakota material: checks, Nationals, covers, cards, documents, stock certificates, tokens, etc: Dr. D.E. Brick, 300 West 4th Ave. Mitchell, S.D. 57301
- WANTED: Reply coupons and Postal Money Orders from all countries and of all kinds. Dr. Allan Hauck, Box 176, Kenosha, WIS 53141
- WANTED: Want to buy all stock and bond certificates, large quantities or singles. Especially Railroads, Automobiles, Mining. Urgent need for early items. Please write. Ken Prag; Box 431; Hawthorne, CA 90254
- SALE: Checks- RM's-RN's pre-1800 through 19th century. Write for free monthly lists. Edward J. Craig, Box 509, Oyster Bay, N.Y. 11771
- WANTED: Will buy or trade Nevada material; checks, stock certificates, paper items, and tokens. William J. Metscher, Box 664, Tonopah, Nevada 89049
- WANTED: Checks, drafts, etc: containing a picture of Santa Claus or of a telephone; leads as to where one or both of these may be obtained would be appreciated. Joseph E. Seiter, 2117 Winchester Dr., Indianapolis, Ind. 46227
- WANTED: Personal checks of famous people bearing adhesive revenue stamps or on revenue stamped paper. Henry Tolman, II; Box 603, Orange, Conn. 06477
- SALE OR TRADE: Send U.S. Commemorative stamps...\$1 in mint stamps brings four old U.S. checks. Dale M. Walters, 811 Stone Rd. Lexington, Kentucky 40503

WANTED: Pre-1910 checks, One or 10,000 Also stocks and bonds of all periods, canal and steamboat paper. Paying \$5 each for single checks used during the Civil War in the South. Neil Sowards; 548 Home Ave.; Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46807

WANTED: Checks and State Bank Notes of Massachusetts and New Hampshire before 1900, especially vignettied checks. Also scrip and college currency. Also want Bank tokens (any state), counterfeit detectors, books on banking histories. Will buy, sell, or trade. J.F. Stone; Box 125; Milford, N.H. 03055

TRADE: Have early Wells Fargo's, variety of super nice Western checks and drafts. Have extra Hershfield & early Colorado drafts, checks, trade tokens, etc: Prefer early Colorado, Kansas, and Utah. (Will consider all other Western states) SASE appreciated. Don Havens; 5125 West Alameda; Denver, Colorado 80219

WANTED: Pre-1900 checks and bank items from Elbert County, Colorado. Will buy. Tess Harris; Box 127; Agate, Colorado 80101

SALE OR TRADE: New Jersey Millville National Bank 1879-1883 with R152 stamp. Asking \$1 each or will trade for other New Jersey checks needed. HMC Robert Mitchell; AFRRIDNA; Bethesda, MD 20014

WANTED: College and educational notes and checks, plus books on banking in New York State. When writing, please quote price and condition. John Glynn; 58 Nevilles Court; Dollis Hill Lane; London N.W.2, England

TRADE: Trade my checks on the First National Bank of Corvallis, Oregon for any 1907 Cashier's checks payable to bearer with the inscription "payable only through the Clearinghouse". First five replies will receive two checks - one dated 1897 and an 1899 counter check, other checks dated up to 1905. Ton Sheehan; Box 14; Seattle, Wash. 98111

UTAH ITEM: Swap or sell (\$3.15) BAMBERGER RAILROAD COMPANY stock certificates, Salt Lake's defunct Ogden interurban. Issued, no vignette. Route map included. Also buy and swap RR and mining stocks, Poor's, Moody's RR. Bob Greenawalt 9239 DeAdalena, Rosemead, California 91770

TRADE: Canadian coins and paper currency to trade for western checks pre-1880 Lists exchanged, also wanted Alaska checks. George Story, Sr.; 1920 North West 12; Oklahoma City, OK 73106

WANTED: Stocks, bonds, checks, stereo views, postcards, anything old made of paper. Also have paper items for sale. Ron Haglund; Box 294; Naperville, Ill. 60540

WANTED: Checks and other financial documents relating to military operations, especially of the United States, World War II to date. Included are military banking facilities checks currently in use. Also wanted ---- Information pertaining to all of the above. Fred Schwan; Box 138; Portage, Ohio 43451

WANTED: Maryland checks, stocks, bonds, lottery tickets, colonial, obsolete, and National currency. Also advertising currency, cards, mirrors, etc: of medical, dental, Temperance, Red Cross interest. Will buy or trade. Leonard M. Rothstein; 2503 Velvet Valley Way; Owings Mills, MD 21117

WANTED: Playing card revenue stamps used on bank checks. Also higher denominations of revenue stamps on certificates, notes, etc: as well as off-beat paper. I seek printed cancellations on 19th century revenue stamps. Have a lot of early checks, mostly unused, to trade. SASE brings list. Also wanted are business cards prior to 1890. Reid Brandon; Box 1011; Oakland, CA 94604

SELL OR TRADE: Territory checks of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Oklahoma, and Oklahoma Indian Territory. Approvals sent to members only. George Story, Sr.; 1920 North West 12; Oklahoma City, OK 73106

SELL: Attractive Bullion and Exchange Bank of Carson City, Nevada Cashier's checks, most used in 1893, to the Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd. Pale yellow with black printing. Stubs re-attached. \$3.75 each. Also Arkansas checks from 1890 to modern. Railroad union checks from Arkansas (North Little Rock) 1940-1965. Your choice, \$1. Roland Burnham; P.O. Box 995; Santa Barbara, CA 93102

WANTED: Railroad Co. stock certificates or bonds wanted. Roger Kranich; 3902 Australian Court, West Palm Beach, FLA 33407

SELL: Modern paid English checks . Mixed banks, some used abroad. Sent sea-mail for \$15 per 100 or \$1 for six. Also used Honduras, Guatemala, \$5 each sea-mail prepaid. For the Cinderella item man; passports from State of Thomond, State of Cuckfield, used items, also Citizen Certificate for Murkollen, all \$10 sea-mail prepaid. Also passports for Ocenunis-made to order and valid, for \$25. Brian Smith; 20 Becketts Way; Framfield, Uckfield, Sussex, England

TRADE: 1883-1884 checks with RN-Glb ("Stamp Redeemed") overprint, for any checks with RN's of other types cataloguing (Scott) \$1 upwards. Equal Scott value trade. Also have many other fine checks and drafts to swap. Ken Gordon; Box 902; Spartanburg, SC 29304

WANTED: Stock certificates with famous people's signatures. Ed Mendlowitz; 43 Arden Road, Old Bridge, N.J. 08857

WANTED: English checks before 1930. Also English private bank notes, bank histories, etc: G.L. Grant; 19 Cyprus Gardens; London, N3, England

SELL: Canvas bank bags from any Federal Reserve Bank or major Indiana banks, \$1 each. J.E. Frazier; R10, Box 157; Bloomington, Ind. 47401

WANTED: U.S. Postal Notes and Money Orders, also Reply coupons of all countries. Please write describing the material available for offer. J.E. Noll; P.O. Box 16392; Irvine, CA 92713

BUY, SELL, TRADE: Nevada paper - stocks, checks, etc: Also have cleaned out my traders, have many Nevada stocks, checks, rare R.R. material for sale. Send for my list. W.J. Metscher; Box 664; Tonopah, Nev. 89049

WANTED: I collect all items printed by the E.A. Wright Bank Note Company. I will buy outright or trade, including multiples. Thanks. Fred Schwan; Box 157; Portage, Ohio 43451

WANTED: All items relating to Utah and the Mormons of any kind especially pre-1920. Same for American West. Bill Luetge; 3211 North 44th St. Milwaukee, WI 53216

TRADE: Will trade for North Carolina checks, obsolete bank notes and scrip. Especially need information on North Carolina TOKENS for future catalog I am compiling. Would appreciate rubbings or will consider buying and/or trading for N.C. tokens. Jerry Roughton; 2002 Carpenter St.; Greensboro, N.C. 27403

WANTED: Checks with vignettes of fire fighting apparatus, especially engines. Please send with price asked or describe and price in letter. J.F. Stone; Box 125; Milford, N.H. 03055

SELL: Checks of the Edison Botanic Research Corp. All filled and signed by Charles Edison, son of the inventor. Also signed personal checks of Edison's wife Mina. Single checks \$6. each or pair for \$10. Charles V. Kemp, 426 Riverbank St Wyandotte, MI 48192

WANTED; Credit cards and store charge cards. Will trade checks and stock certificates. Ken Hallenbeck, P.O.Box 15 Colorado Springs, CO 80901

WANTED: Any old paper items from Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Checks, stock certificates, stereoviews, etc. Also, any items pertaining to the St. Louis and North Arkansas Railway, The Eureka Springs Railway or the Missouri and North Arkansas Railway. Steve Chyrchel, Route 2, Box 352 Eureka Springs, Arkansas 72632.

MICHIGAN WANTED: Banknotes, scrip, drafts, checks, depression scrip, advertising, educational, bank postcards, bank tokens, etc. Lawrence Falater, Box 81 Allen, Mich. 49227

SELL: Ten different British checks total \$1.30, or will exchange four checks for one of yours to me for one cent. I collect checks made payable to me for one cent which will never be cashed. I require at least one check of every different bank in your town or state. I offer stamps or postcards or other items in exchange. In my collection I have 735 checks of U.S. banks. Help me make it 2000. Can I add one of your checks to my special collection? I hope so, and how about the checks of your friends and relations. Please make all checks payable to John A.B. Cormack, and send them to me at 'Cathkin', Blair of Tynet, Buckie, AB5 2HH, Scotland.

WANTED: Checks, currency, books of finance and banking from New York and Massachusetts state, plus college and educational checks and currency. When writing please quote price and condition. John Glynn, 58 Nevilles Court, Dollis Hill Lane, London N,W,2, England.

SELL OR TRADE: Obsolete currency, pre-1900 checks, stocks. 9 page price list available. Interested in trades for transportation paper-railroads, canals, turnpikes, express, steamboat, bridges. Must be Pre-1900. Please send SASE. Sid Foster, 114 Sharene Lane #11, Walnut Creek, CA 94596.

SELL: Checks of the Edison Botanic Research Corporation dated 1928 and signed by Charles Edison (son of Thomas Edison, Secretary of the Navy under Roosevelt, and governor of New Jersey). Personal checks signed by Mina Edison (wife of Thomas Edison). \$3. each or 2 for \$5. H. Bloch 8827 Southwick St. Fairfax, VA. 22031

WANTED: Pre 1800 checks. I will pay \$35.00 for one pre 1800 check from each of the following banks. Or \$200.00 for any five banks: Bank of Massachusetts (Boston); Bank of Maryland (Baltimore); Providence Bank (Providence, R.I.); New Hampshire Bank (Portsmouth, N.H.); Union Bank (New London, Conn.); Hartford Bank (Hartford Conn.); New Haven Bank (New Haven, Conn.); Essex Bank (Salem, Mass); Bank of South Carolina (Charlston, S.C.); Bank of Albany (Albany, N.Y.); Bank of Columbia (Hudson, N.Y.); Bank of Alexandria (Alexandria, VA); Bank of Columbia (Washington D.C.); Bank of Baltimore (Baltimore, MD); Bank of Nantucket (Nantucket, Mass.); Merrimack Bank (Newburyport, Mass); Bank of Rhode Island (Newport, R.I.); Bank of Delaware (Wilmington, Del); Bank of Norwich (Norwich Conn.); Manhattan Company (New York); Portland Bank (Portland, ME.); Bank of U.S. (Boston); Bank of U.S. (Charlston); Bank of U.S. (Norfolk).

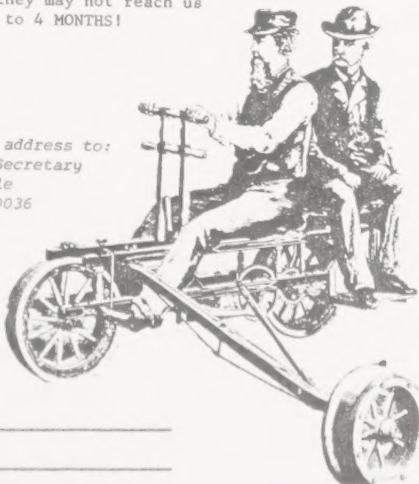
Neil Sowards 548 Home Ave., Fort Wayne, IND. 46807.

WANTED, for the museum of the American Numismatic Association, old checks and stock certificates for the museum collection. Also wanted, other financial documents and papers, check protectors, banking equipment, etc. These items wanted as donations to build up the ANA collection. A tax receipt can be issued to you for the value that you put on your donation. Just put a fair value on it. The ANA needs many items to build up its collection. Why not send in some of your duplicates? Ken Hallenbeck, Curator, P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 80901.

MOVING SOON?

Don't forget to let us know what your new mailing address will be. If your copies of the CHECK LIST are returned by the Postal Service, they may not reach us for as long as 3 to 4 MONTHS!

Please mail change of address to:
Larry Adams, Secretary
969 Park Circle
Boone, Iowa 50036



Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

BUYING

Pre-1920 checks from Alaska and Hawaii. All type checks with vignettes of mining scenes. Describe items and state price in first letter.

SELLING

Checks, drafts and items from Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Chile, Colombia, England, France, Germany, Mexico and Venezuela. Will send photocopy and price of items requested. Send SASE.

LARRY LISOT
P.O. Box 607
Littleton, Colo.
80160



NEIL SOWARDS & BRUCE SMITH

WANTED

Pre 1800 U.S. CHECKS. Paying \$15.00 each. (More for scarcer Banks.)

Pre 1850 Early Vignetted and Early Plain. Paying \$1.00 - \$3.00 each.

Grade ABQ CHECKS (Two Vignettes-steel engraving or high quality lithography) Paying \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

Grade BV (Big Vignette - Free 1900, good quality printing) Paying \$1.00 to \$3.00.

Southern CHECKS written in C.S.A. during the Civil War - Paying \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Territorial CHECKS -- \$1.00 to \$10.00 each.

Scarce Revenue Imprints -- Paying 100% to 300% fo Scott catalog price.

Stock Certificates and bonds of all kinds wanted.

CHECKS of less quality, wanted at fair price. Also steamboat paper, Canal paper and other interesting Paper Americana. What do you have??

Please write first on all of the above and send xerox and quantity available. There are some hoard items we have an adequate supply of but need all else. Give us a try.

Neil Sowards ** Bruce Smith
A-Z Coins and Stamps
Glenbrook Shopping Center
4201 Coldwater Road
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805

